Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 1, 1841.

There was a glorious Whig meeting last night in the South Ward; the proceedings will be seen in another column. Two of the resolutions seem to reflect upon the Antimasonic Committee, as we think, unjustly and unnecessarily. That the Committee had no right to change the call, we believe to be perfectly clear.

The whigs in that ward have come out so patriotically, that we can cheerfully forgive a small error in their excellent proceedings.

For the Gazette.

Callan's Reporter and the Siamese Twins.

The persons who form opinions and prepare assertions to be indorsed by Callan's Reporter have made him give the following paragraph in the Advocate of this morning:

"The Gazette says that Gazzam and Butler are seen visiting this office *as often* as the Little whigs themselves. That is about as true as the assertion in the same paper that Gazzam and Little rode out *to Robinson township* in the same buggy, that is, it is false."

Perhaps the assertions made in this paragraph are true to the letter, and yet are calculated to produce utterly false impressions. They compose what may be called the basest kind of falsehood, containing that kind of mental reservation, which manifests a willingness to deceive, and yet shows a fear of being caught in the act of equivocation.

The first assertion is that Mr Butler and Mr Gazzam are not seen visiting the Advocate office "*as often as the Little Whigs themselves.*" A careless reader would suppose that this was a denial that those two men visited that office at all; but it is merely a denial that they *two* visit it as often as *all* the Whigs. It does not deny that they *often* go there, but they do not go there so frequently as the "Little Whigs." Two Loco Focos do not go there as often as all the "Little Whigs." We presume that even Mr Little, and Mr. Kelly, the whig candidates, do not go there as often as all the rest of the little whigs.

Did Callan's Reporter ever hear of Butler & Gazzam visiting the Gazette office? No they have no plans to concoct with the honest opposers of Loco Focoism.

The next assertion is that Little and Gazzam did *not* "ride out *to* Robinson Township in the same buggy." Upon inquiry, I learn that this denial is true to the letter, though false in the impression it must convey.

We learn that Mr. Gazzam left town on horseback, and Mr. Little in a buggy; after they had got into the country, perhaps *over* the Robinson Township line, Mr. Gazzam left his horse and got into the buggy. So that they really did not ride "out *to* Robinson Township in the buggy," but they did travel together in Little's buggy *in* Robinson Township.

They would have attracted too much notice, if they had travelled through the streets of Pittsburgh in a buggy. It was cunning enough to go out of town separately, and it was well contrived that Mr. Gazzam should leave his barouche at home. X.

For the Gazette.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE CONSPIRACY.

I have seen a hand bill in the German language, which we have strong reason to believe was prepared under the direction of *Edward D. Gazzam*, paid for by him, and circulated by him, in which the Loco Foco county tickets are strongly recommended to the voters of Allegheny and Butler counties.

In this hand bill *George Darsie* is grossly and foully slandered, but not one word is said about *William Little*. Is this not strong evidence of the conspiracy, or is it only an admission on the part of Mr. Gazzam and his friends that it is useless to waste breath upon a ticket that was still born? PRY.

For the Gazette.

SOUTH WARD MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the DEMOCRATIC WHIGS of the South Ward was held at *Duffy's Long Room*, on Thursday evening, the 30th inst. John P. Bakwell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and *James A. Bartram* appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, the following gentleman were appointed a Committee to report resolutions, &c., viz:

Wm. J. Howard, Jas. W. Baxter, Chas. L. Volz, Aaron Floyd and R. Miller, Jr. After having retired for some time, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by Mr. Wm. J. Howard, Chairman of the Committee, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the time is close at hand, when we, as citizens of Pennsylvania, will be again called upon to give our suffrages for a candidate for the office of *Governor* of the Commonwealth, and inasmuch as an interchange of opinion among the people in their primary assemblies is at all times desirable and necessary, in order to unite those who profess to be governed by the same political principles, and who can only render the success of those principles certain by concentrating their influence and their votes upon individuals who may be selected as candidates for responsible stations, who coincide with them in sentiment, and who will carry out their views in relation to general politics when elected, and as the party with whom we are assimilated have by their delegates at Harrisburgh placed in nomination a candidate whom we believe to be well qualified, by education, by habits of life, and well known honesty of character, for the station to which it is desired to elevate him;

Therefore, Resolved, That we have in JOHN BANKS a candidete for the responsible station of Governor of this Commonwealth, a man on whose honesty and capacity we can rely, and who, if elected, will, we have every confidence, introduce that rigid system of economy and retrenchment in the expenditures of the money of the people so imperiously demanded in the present necessitous condition of the State Treasury.

Resolved That a reform in the administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth is loudly called for, and that in the opinion of this meeting that reform can only be accomplished by removing the present incompetent agents of our state government, and selecting others who are honest and capable to supply their places.

Resolved, That we believe that economy in the expenditure of the public money will be best promoted by short settlements and a rigid accountability of all public agents, and that that accountability will be greatly increased by the adoption of the one term principle; a principle to which our candidate for Governor, John Banks, now stands pledged.

Resolved, That whilst our State debt has been increased in amount by near fourteen millions of dollars during the present extravagant administration of David R. Porter, by their own showing, and that without any adequate benefit being derived to the State therefrom, it would appear to this meeting to be in itself a sufficient cause for a change of the rulers by whose maladministration this enormous expenditure has been made.

Resolved, That whilst the property of every land holder in the commonwealth now stands pledged for the redemption of a State debt of near forty millions of dollars; that for the payment of the large amount of interest yearly accruing thereon, every mechanic and workingman in the community is bound to contribute as well indirectly as by direct taxation; self-preservation and the privilege of appropriating the proceeds of our own labor to our own uses requires that we insist on an immediate cessation to all further extravagance in the expenditure of the public money.

Resolved, That our taxes have already become an onerous burden, and if the present dynasty should be continued in power we have only to expect a regular increase thereof.

Resolved, That whilst we consider the election of John Banks, as a matter of the utmost importance to the best interests of this Commonwealth, we would impress upon our fellow-citizens the necessity of sustaining him, (in the hoped for event of his success,) by electing a majority of members to the State Legislature who will coincide with him in political opinion, and who will aid him in carrying out all necessary measures of reform.

Resolved, That we, as Democratic Whigs, being one portion of the Great Harrison Party of this county, do most unequivocally condemn the course pursued by the Committee of Correspondence of the Antimasonic portion of the same party in not making the calls for primary meetings so broad as to prevent all cavil or dissatisfaction in the ranks of the party; believing it was not in the spirit which actuated us in the great contest of 1840, however close it may have been to the letter of the call under which we were then organized.

Resolved, That we do not believe that the Antimasonic party, *as such*, do, or would countenance or approve of any act which would have a tendency to distract or divide the great Harrison party of this county, and, so believing, we are not willing to hold them responsible for the act of *omission* of the Committee of Correspondence.

Resolved, That the men placed in nomination by the Convention, assembled under the call emanating from that Committee, and, with one exception, so far as the legislative ticket is concerned, the same that we supported with such zeal during the canvass of 1840, and who have proved themselves good men and true, and worthy the support of all *professing* and *practicing* whig principles.

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance that we should maintain our ascendancy in the Legislature of this State, in order that we may be able to have a fair and equal apportionment bill passed during the approaching session, districting the State under the new census, and to prevent the gerrymandering which may be calculated on should the Loco-Foco party unfortunately be successful in the approaching contest.

Resolved, That whilst we regret that a new organization should have been attempted by a portion of our friends, when a perfect union for the purpose of State reform is so imperiously necessary; yet, we trust, that the well known patriotism which has always governed the whig party will prevail with them, and that they will unite with us in support of the only men who will be able to prevent the Loco-Foco ascendency in this county.

Resolved, That GEORGE DARSIE, having received the Senatorial nomination of our party in the County of Butler, and that they there present an undivided front to our political opponents, it would appear to be obvious to all, that he is the only Senatorial candidate in this district now before the people who can successfully combat and overcome the Loco Foco candidate for the same office.

Resolved, That the proceedings of our democratic whig brethren of the City of Philadelphia in reference to the claims of that Great Statesman and Patriot, Henry Clay, for the first office in the gift of the American People, meets our warmest approbation; and when the proper time arrives we will be found with them shoulder to shoulder battling for what we conceive to be the great interests of the country, and in his behalf.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic whigs in the respective wards, boroughs and Townships of this County to organize and unite with us in the adoption of such measures as will make their votes effective in the approaching election.

On motion, Resolved, that the following persons be a committee of vigilance:

George Anshutz, Wm. J. Howard, Geo Weyman, Simeon Bulford, Aaron Floyd, A. Westervelt, James Fenlon, Thomas Hind, J. M. Moorhead, John P. Bakewell, B. Chapman, Jas. Wilkinson, A. Wilson, P. A. Westervelt, J. Z. Brisbin, E. Jones, Wm. Askine, John Anderson, John King, Conrad Kloeber, M. Kinzer, Wm. Whitaker, George Arthurs, Wm. Keller, John Wolahan, J. S. Gillaspie, Thos. Pollock, J. H. Davis, R. McClatchey, Lewis, Haynes, John Phipps, Wm. H. Hart, H. Harwood, Thomas Admas, C. L. Volz, George Fortune, J. K. Henderson, J. W. Woodwell, George Odgen, John Mc. Curdy, Joseph Finlay, Thomas Burch, Jr, Robert Rogers, Oliver Blackburn, Nathan Shaw, John Park, E. F. Pratt, E. Arthurs, John Green, John Lanfesty, John Vandergrift, Jacob Baker, John Reddick, Wm. Wilson, Jr., John H Mellor, Wm. Bishop, H. Wolfe, R. C. Loomis, R. P. McCurdy, A. Voigele, W. A. Martin, D. McCandless, J. W. Baxter, J. Brooks, A. Childs, J. A. Bartram, Wm. Chambers.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers friendly to the election of JOHN BANKS for Governor of this Commonwealth.

Adjourned.

JOHN P. BAKEWELL, *Ch'n.*
James A. Bartram, *Sec'y.*

Mr. Webster.—The Secretary left the city yesterday morning, on a short visit to his farm at Marshfield, in Massachusetts.—*Madisonian.*

Another Speck of War.—The Westfield, Chautauque County, N. Y., Messenger, of the 22d, details the following incident:

"We noticed recently the visit of Captain Knapp, of the revenue cutter, to this place — We understand that while here, he received information that his presence was needed at Cleveland, whither he hastened with all despatch. On Monday of this week, the western stage brought the report that on his arrival at Cleveland, Capt Knapp found the British new war-steamer engaged in taking soundings and surveying the passages to the harbor. Captain Knapp hailed the steamer several times, but receiving no reply, he fired a gun over the stern of the steamer, and another over her bow, hailing her after each discharge, but still receiving no answer. He then sent a ball right into her hull, when he was answered—not by a return shot, as might have been expected, but—by the application of steam to her engine, and her immediate departure. This looks as if the British had an eye on Cleveland in the case of war. The promptness and courage of Captain Knapp, on this occasion, mark him as an officer of the right stamp for efficient service, and afford some ground for the belief we have heard expressed, that he is destined to be the second "Hero of Lake Erie"—if there shall be need for another. It should be remembered that the steamer is armed with Paixham guns, a single shot from which might have blown the cutter "sky high."

Wholesale Lynching in Texas—A Dreadful Tragedy.—A week or two ago, says the Nachitoches Herald, we gave an account of the trial of one Jackson, in Harrison county, Texas, for murder; of the manner in which he was tried; how he was acquitted, and how he and some of his friends then seized the county judge, McHenry, and brought him into Natchitoches, where he is now in jail, awaiting his trial, under an indictment for carrying off negroes from that parish. It now appears that when Jackson returned to Texas, he was attacked and killed by four or five friends of McHenry; and they, in their turn, have been captured and *hung*, without any ceremony, by the friends of Jackson. Where is this bloody tragedy to end?—*Penna. Inq.*

The Grain Trade in the West.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from South Bend, Indiana, says:

"The farmers have nearly all finished their fall seeding. They have also been busy, the last two months hauling their grain to market. At Michigan city (in this State on Lake Michigan,) the most grain buying business has been done. There are now there about 50,000 bushels of wheat in store, besides a large quantity of flour, Corn, Oats, &c., waiting for vessels. They being rather scarce this season, high rates are paid for transportation around to Buffalo. Wheat is now worth 90 cents to $1; Flour, $4,75; Oats 20 cts; Corn, 25 to 31; Salt, $2 per bbl. One firm at Michigan city have already shipped this season 30,000 bushels Wheat, and it still continues to come in at an average of 2000 bushels daily. Teams come with it 125 miles, and take back Salt, making their trip quite profitable."

A New Anthracite Furnace.—The Miners' Journal states that "the new anthracite furnace on the Valley furnace Track, about 7 miles from that borough was blown in on Friday, the 17th inst., under the superintendence of Mr. Ralston, with complete success, and continued to work in the most admirable manner ever since. On the first tapping, we understand, grey iron was produced of the best quality. The furnace is 8½ feet across the boshes, and has run out about an average of five tons every twenty four hours. This quantity might be materially increased, but the proprietors, Messrs. Taylor & Co., very properly prefer producing a good iron, in the place of overworking the furnace at the expense of the article. This is the fourteenth furnace that has been blown in under the superintendence of Mr Ralston; and he assures us, that she was blown in with less difficulty, and works with more satisfaction than any of the others which he has been connected with."—*Penn. Inquirer.*

From the London Nautical Magazine for Sept.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Erebus and Terror discovery ships sailed from England about eighteen months ago, under the command of Capt. James Clark Ross, and Com. Crozier, their main and ostensible object being to ascertain the true position of the South Magnetic Pole, and the exploration of the Antractic Regions, of which a very imperfect knowledge has hitherto been obtained; but a series of magnetic observations were also directed to be made at different stations on their route, and first of which being at Madeira, they put in there and stopped several days.—Thence they proceeded to St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, at which places they fitted up observatories, and left officers of sufficient scientific acquirements to superintend them.

Kerguelen Island was the next spot they visited, where, and at Sabrina, further observations on the magnet were made, and they arrived safe at Hobarton, Van Diemen Land, about the middle of last August. There Capt. Ross met his old friend Sir John Franklin, the Governor, from whom he received every possible attention and assistance, and there also having erected and fitted up an observatory, they proceeded on their voyage about the 26th of October, that being the date of their last letters, at which time they were on the eve of their departure.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Ross of H. M. S. Erebus, dated at Hobarton, Van Diemen Land, 7th April, 1841.

"Under all circumstances, it appeared to me that it would conduce more to the advancement of that branch of science, for which this expedition has been more specially sent forth, as well as to the extension of our geographical knowledge of the Antarctic Regions, to endeavor to penetrate to the southward, on about the 17th degree of east longitude, by which the isodynamic oval, and the point exactly between the two foci of greater magnetic intensity might be passed over and determined, and directly between the tracks of the Russian navigator, Bellingshausen, and our own Capt. James Cook, and after entering the Antarctic circle, to steer south-westerly towards the Pole, rather than attempt to approach it directly from the north on the unsuccessful footsteps of my predecessors.

"Accordingly on leaving Auckland Islands on the 12th of December, we proceeded to the southward, touching for a few days at Campbell Island, for magnetic purposes, and after passing amongst many icebergs to the southward of 63° latitude, we made the pack-edge, and entered the Antarctic circle on the 1st of January, 1841.

"This pack presented none of those formidable characters which I had been led to expect from the accounts of the American and French, but the circumstances were sufficiently unfavorable to deter me from entering it at this time, and a gale from the northward interrupted our operations for three or four days.

"On the 5th of January, we again made the pack about 100 miles to eastward in latitude 68 deg. 45 S.; and longitude 174 deg. 16 E., and although the wind was blowing directly on it, with a high sea running, we succeeded in entering it without either of the ships sustaining any injury; and after penetrating a few miles we were enabled to make our way to the southward with comparative ease and safety.

"On the following three or four days our progress was rendered more difficult and tedious, by thick fogs, light winds, a heavy swell, and almost constant snow showers, but a strong *water sky* to the south-east, which was seen at everp interval of clear weather, encouraged us to persevere in that direction, and on the morning of the 9th, after sailing more than 200 miles through this place, we gained a perfectly clear sea, and bore away south-east towards the Magnetic Pole.

"On the morning of the 12th of January, when in latitude 70 deg. 44 S. and longitude 172 deg. 39, land was discovered at the distance as it afterwards proved, of nearly a hundred miles directly in the course we were steering, and therefore between us and the pole.

"Although this circumstance was viewed at the time with considerable regret, as being likely to defeat one of the more important objects of the expedition, yet, it restored to England the honor of the discovery of the southernmost known land, which had been nobly won, and for more than twenty years possessed, by Russia.

"Continuing our course towards this land for many hours we seemed scarcely to approach it; it rose in lofty mountainous peaks from 9 to 12,000 feet in height, perfectly covered with eternal snow; the glaciers that descended from the mountain summit projected many miles into the ocean, and presented a perpendicular face of lofty cliffs. As we neared the land, some exposed patches of rock appeared; and steering towards a small bay for the purpose of effecting a landing, we found the shore so thickly lined for some miles with bergs and back ice, and a heavy swell dashing against it, we were obliged to abandon our purpese, and steer towards a more promising looking point to the south, where we observed several small islands; and on the morning of the 12th I landed, accompanied by Commander Crozier and a number of the officers of each ship, and took possession of the country in the name of her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria.

"The island on which we landed is composed wholly of igneous rocks, numerous specimens of which, with other imbeded minerals, were procured: it is in latitude 71 deg. 56 S. and longitude 171 deg. 7 E.

"Observing that the east coast of the main land tended to the southward, whilst the north shore took a north-westerly direction, I was led to hope that by penetrating to the south as far as practicable it might be possible to pass beyond the Magnetic Pole, which our combined operations placed in 76 deg. nearly; and thence, by steering westward, complete its circumnavigation. We accordingly pursued our course along this magnificent land, and on the 23d of January, we reached 74 deg. 15 min. S., the highest southern latitude that had ever been attained by any preceding navigators, and that by our own countryman, Captain J. Weddell.

"Although greatly impeded by strong southerly gales, thick fogs, and constant snow storms, we continued the examination of the coast to the southward, and on the 27th we again landed on an island in latitude 79 deg. 8 min. S, and longitude 168 deg. 12 min. E., composed, as on the former occasion, entirely of igneous rocks.

"Still steering to the Southward, early the next morning a mountain of 12,400 feet above the level of the sea, was seen emitting flame and smoke in splendid profusion.

"This magnificent volcano received the name of Mount Erebus It is in latitude 77 deg. 32 min. S., and longitude 167 deg. 0 E.

"An extinct crater to the eastward of Mount Erebus, of somewhat less elevation, was called Mount Terror.

"The main land preserved its southwardly tending, and we continued to follow it until, in the afternoon, when close in with the land, our further progress in that direction was prevented by a barrier of ice, stretching away from a projecting cape of the coast, directly to the E. S. E.

"This extraordinary barrier presented a perpendicular face of at least 150 feet rising, of course, far above the the mast heads of our ships, and completely concealing from our view every thing beyond it, except only the tops of a range of very lofty mountains in a S. S. E. direction, and in latitude 79 deg. south.

"Pursuing the examination of this splendid barrier to the eastward, we reached the latitude of 78 deg. 4 S., the highest we were at any time able to attain, on the 2nd of February; and having on the 9th traced its continuity to the longitude of 190 deg. 23 in latitude 78 deg. S., a distance of more than 300 miles, our further progress was prevented by a heavy pack, pressed closely against the barrier; and the narrow line of water, by means of which we had penetrated thus far, became so completely covered by rapidly forming ice, that nothing but the strong breeze with which we were favored enabled us to retrace our steps. When at a distance of less than half a mile from its lofty icy cliffs, we had soundings with 318 fathoms on a bed of soft blue mud.

"With a temperature of 20° below the freezing point we found the ice to form so rapidly on the surface, that any further examination of the barrier in so extermely severe a period of the season being impracticable; we stood away to the west ward for the purpose of making another attempt to approach the Magnetic Pole, and again reached its latitude 76deg. S., on the 15th of February, and although we found that very much of the heavy ice had drifted away since our former attempt, and its place, in a great measure, been supplied by recent ice, yet, we made some way through it, and got a few miles nearer to that Pole than we had before been able to accomplish, when the heavy pack again frustrated all our efforts, completely filling the space of 15 or 16 miles between us and the shore. We were this time in latitude 76 deg. 12m. S., and longitude 164 deg., the dip being 88 deg. 41 m. and variation 190 deg. 24 m E. We were of course 160 miles from the magnetic Pole.

"Had it been possible to have approached any part of this coast, and to have found a place of security for the ships, we might have traveled this short distance over land, but this proved utterly impracticable, and although our hopes of complete attainment have not been realized, it is some satisfaction to feel assured, that we have approached the magnetic Pole more nearly by some hundreds of miles than any of our predecessors, and from the multitude of observations that have been made in both ships, and in so many different directions from it, its position can be determined with nearly as much accuracy as if we had actually reached the spot.

"It had ever been an object of anxious desire with us to find a harbor for ships, so as to enable us to make simultaneous observations with the numerous observations that would be at work on the important term-day of the 28th of February, as well as for other scientific purposes, but every part of the coast where indentations appeared, and where harbors on other shores usually occur, we found so perfectly filled with perennial ice of many hundred feet in thickness, that all our endeavors to find a place of shelter for our vessels were quite unavailing.

"Having now completed all that it appeared to me possible to accomplish in so high a latitude, at so advanced a period of the season, and being desirous to obtain as much information as possible of the extent and form of the coast we had discovered, as also to guide, in some measure, our future operation, I bore away on the 18th of February for the north part of this land, which by favor of a strong southerly gale, we reached on the morning of the 21st.

"We again endeavored to effect a landing on part of the coast, and were again defeated in our attempt by the heavy pack which extended for many miles from the shore, and rendered it impossible.

"For several days we continued to examine the coast to the westward, tracing the pack edge along, until on the 25th of February we found the land abruptly in latitude 70 deg. 40 S., and longitude 165 degrees E., tending considerably to the southward of west, and presenting to our view an immense space occupied by the newly formed ice, and so covered by recent snow, as to present the appearance of one unbroken mass, and defying every attempt to penetrate it.

"The great southern land we have discovered, and whose continuity we have traced from nearly the 70th to the 79th degree of latitude, I am desirous to distinguish by the name of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

PITTSBURGH....OCTOBER 2, 1841.

Mr. Little.—We received yesterday morning from Butler, a handbill purporting to be an address "to the Democratic Harrison voters of Butler county," signed by William Little, the candidate for Senate of the Extra-pay Whigs of this city.

The whole address, which is but a repetition of the weak and stale arguments which have adorned the columns of the Advocate for some months back, is written in that grandiloquent I-myself-I style, so peculiar to the self-sufficient gentleman whose name is appended to it. But in order that our readers may have an opportunity of judging for themselves, we insert an extract. After stating that the Democratic Antimasons of Allegheny county were called upon to choose delegates to a County Convention, (but neglecting to state the whole truth in the case, which was that they were called upon according to the old established usages of the party,) he proceeds as follows:

"From these primary meetings, the great Whig and Straightout party, which gave General Harrison 3,000 majority in this county, were studiously excluded, an Antimasonic ticket was formed, and in the columns of the American and and Gazette of the city of Pittsburgh, the name of George Darsie is paraded as the Antimasonic candidate for the Senate. Not the Harrison candidate; not the Whig candidate; but the candidate of a party which I believe has no organization in any other county in the United States.

"Could we quietly submit to this course of conduct; could we sit still and see our dearest rights trampled upon? No! We could not, and we would not, and the result has been that *I have been nominated as the candidate of the great and glorious Harrison party.*

"Fellow-citizens of Butler county, will you sustain your party in the movement it has made, to shake off the yoke of a set of political demagogues, who, under the DELUSIVE NAME OF ANTIMASONRY, have been a weight upon our shoulders, which nothing but the DREADFUL *state of our common country has enabled us to live under.* What has Antimasonry done for you? Has it put down Van Buren Demagogueism? Has it accomplished one great national object? Was it ever *heard of* in Congress? No, fellow-citizens. Then why keep up the name? Why throw discord and confusion in our ranks for the sake of a few designing men whose only object is a large proportion of the loaves and fishes."

The above extract is a very fair specimen of the style and arguments of the whole address, and needs but to be read in this county, where all the facts are known, to excite a smile of derision at its weakness But it may be as well to call attention to a few of the inaccuracies, to give them no harder name, couched in the above extract.

1. The assertion is made that the *great Whig and Straightout party* gave Harrison 3,000 majority in this county. Where were the Antimasons? Did they do nothing for Harrison?

2. It is said that Whigs and Straightouts were "studiously excluded" from the primary meetings. Who excluded them? We know that many of them attended, and took an active part in the primary meetings, and some of them were members of the Democratic Antimasonic County Convention. Did not the Whigs and Straightouts attend the primary meetings on last year, under precisely the same call, without a word of complaint?—Could they not have done so this year? Who excluded them, then?

3. Mr. Little says that he believes the Antimasonic party "has no organization in any other county in the United States." We can assure Mr. Little that he gives Allegheny county too much credit, and as we can hardly suppose he would wilfully misrepresent, we must impute his assertion in this case to his *ignorance*. Antimasons are fully and efficiently organized in many other counties in this state besides this. In Lancaster, Somerset, Huntingdon, and Adams counties, and doubtless in others, the county Conventions, this year, were called by Democratic Antimasonic Committees, and these are counties, too, including Allegheny, which are most depended upon in any state contest, as they invariably give large Anti-Locofoco majorities.

And we can assure Mr. Little, that as much as he affects to despise Antimasonry, no Anti-Loco-Foco candidate can be elected Governor of this State unless approved of by the Antimasonic party—nay, more—that no Whig can be elected President of the United States, unless supported by the Antimasonic party.

We do not say this in a spirit of boasting or banter, but express what we believe to be the truth, founded on our knowledge of the strength of the Antimasonic influence throughout the Union.

4. Mr. Little calls the Antimasons of this county a "set of *political demagogues*," banded together "under the *delusive name of Antimasonry.*" We cannot but think that Mr. Little, in his calmer moments, will regret having applied such expressions to a large class of his fellow citizens, who are probably as little deserving of them as himself. But be that as it may,—to his Democratic Antimasonic fellow citizens he must answer for the use of such terms,—what we wish to call attention to at present is the expression "DELUSIVE name of Antimasonry!" What can he, or any man, show to be *delusive* about Antimasonry?—Are not its principles known to all the world. Uncompromising hostility to all secret oath-bound institutions, and universal education have been inscribed upon its banner, which has been flung to the breeze, and known and read of all men. Is there any imposture or *delusion* about this? The Antimasonic party has also ever been consistent and persevering in the support of that system of national policy, denominated Whig; and in this county more so than those who call themselves by that name—for while a part of the Whig party at least have more than once united with their political enemies for the purpose of overthrowing Antimasonry—Antimasons have never stained their fair escutcheon by so foul a blot.

"Delusive," indeed! Why Antimasons are organized for the purpose of overthrowing one of the most *delusive*, and dangerous, and widespread institutions that ever imposed upon the credulity of mankind, *deluding* hundreds and thousands into its blasphemous and unhallowed precincts, under the specious and false guise of being the "handmaid of religion;" and the *seat of heavenly charity*! Does Mr. Little pretend to say that Antimasons do not wish the overthrow of this blood-stained institution, when he has the evidence before him that, through their influence, in this county, to be called an adhering mason, is almost a term of reproach This would do well enough for a man that would stoop to *report* the speeches of Callan. in his own paper to say, but for a candidate for the Senate, it will hardly answer.—How is the name of Antimasonry *delusive*, then? Can Mr. Little show?

5. Again Mr. Little asks, "*What has Antimasonry done for you?*" We answer, it found this county in the hands of the Loco Foco party, with a majority so great, that the National Republicans—the Whigs of those days—could make no stand against it. In these disheartening circumstances, the Antimasonic organization was gotten up which has continued ever since, and the result has been that Locofocoism has almost been driven from the county, notwithstanding every artifice has again and again been made use of by both Masonic Whigs and Locofocos to put it down.

But Mr. Little may object that this is owing to a change in public opinion, brought about by the mal-administration of the Loco Foco party. Doubtless this had its effects; but in what counties has the greatest changes taken place—in Whig counties? Every person who is acquainted with the history of the politics of the State, will say, No.—It is in the strong Antimasonic counties of Allegheny, Lancaster, Somerset, Huntingdon, Adams, Mercer, &c., where the great changes have taken place, while in Westmoreland, Berks, &c., where Antimasonry has made but little progress, Loco Focoism has reigned almost triumphant. If whigism could have produced these great changes, why has it not done it in Philadelphia county, with a strong Whig city to influence it? Antimasonry has done much for us—much for Pennsylvania.—Without it Pennsylvania would not have recorded her vote at the last election for the immortal Harrison—and without it the prospect of the election of John Banks to the Gubernatorial chair, would be as vain as the hope of happiness is to the besotted inebriate. The people of Allegheny and Butler counties will hardly agree with Mr. Little that Antimasonry has done nothing for us.

6. "Has it accomplished one great national object"—inquires Mr. Little. We would ask Mr. Litsle if the election of Gen. Harrison was a National object? If so, we aver and can show, that it was through the influence and immediate agency of Antimasonry, that the good President was nominated for the chief office in the nation.

Let us look back a few years. When Gen. Jackson was a candidate for the second term who brought the lamented Wm. Wirt into the field to oppose the mighty foe, before whose victorious car the nation was yielding without a struggle? *Antimasons!*

When the headstrong chief endeavored to wrap his falling mantle around his sycophantic favorite, who stept forward and raised a banner against the continued encroachments on the liberties of the people, with the name of Harrison inscribed upon it? Antimasons!

When an insulted and opressed nation cried aloud for relief from her grievances, which pressed upon her like an incubus, paralizing her energies, and impoverishing her people, who again raised the banner of freedom aloft with the names of Harrison and Webster inscribed upon it, the presage of certain victory? ANTIMASONS!! Yes, and had the whig convention been satisfied to have taken the entire ticket, as it left the hands of the Antimasonic Convention, the nation would not now be suffering under blasted hopes and betrayed confidence!

We owe an apology to our readers for taking up so much room with this matter. But we felt bound to repel this attempt of Mr. Little to disparage the just claims of Antimasonry. It has high and fair claims upon the confidence and affections of the people. It has never yet been false to its professed principles.

In conclusion, we would ask those Antimasons who are on the same ticket with Mr. Little, what *they* think of their fellow candidate's opinions of Antimasonry? If they think his opinions are correct, they ought to give up Antimasonry. If they think they are incorrect, they ought to give up him.

I find the following statement in the Manufacturer of to-day:

"The Court House and Jail.—The antimasonic journals say that the rumors regarding the manner in which the money of the county was squandered on these buildings, are false. If they know such to be the fact, why was the Antimasonic committee convened last week to consider the *propriety of striking Mr. Dilworth*, (the builder of the Jail and Court House) *from the Assembly Ticket.*"

As Chairman of the committee referred to, and as a member who must have known of the meeting if any such had taken place, I pronounce the above statement to be *a base and utterly groundless falsehood.* The exposition of the disbursements of the money for the jail, made by Mr. Patterson, and Mr. McClure, himself a Loco Foco commissioner, shows so conclusively that the Loco Foco commissioners are responsible if any wrong is done, is so mortifying to the Manufacturer men, that they seem driven by desperation to the basest falsehood.

I am informed, too, that at the discussion in Wilkins township on Thursday last, Mr. Little stated that the Convention which nominated the present Antimasonic ticket was dictated to by what he was pleased to call the "Court House clique," that he was immediately contradicted by Dr. Carothers and the other delegate from that township, and called upon for his proof. He offered no evidence, but stated that a letter had been received from Thaddeus Stevens urging the nomination of Mr. Darsie. Presuming that Mr. Little would not make so positive a statement *without believing it to be true* I deem it proper to state that I have never seen such a letter, and that I never heard of such a letter being in existence, until this morning, when I heard for the first time that Mr. Little had made such a statement. If such a letter had ever been received, I surely would have heard about it, before the second whig candidate proclaimed it in Wilkins township, *eleven days before the election.*

NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Chairman Democratic Antimasonic County Committee.

For the Gazette.

Mr. White:—Mr. Little in his Butler county address assails the Antimasonic party bitterly. He seems to forget that he has Antimasonic colleagues on his ticket; the feelings excited in his mind by the canvass of January, 1839, when he was the candidate of Masonic Whigs and Loco Focos, seem fixed and permanent, and his wrath is poured out exclusively on the Antimasons. We shall be deceived in our reliance upon the Antimasonry of Messrs Jno. Riddle and John Forsythe, if they continue on the ticket after learning how Mr. Little speaks of Antimasonry in an address intended for *another* county.

SEVERAL ANTIMASONS.

FROM BUTLER COUNTY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Butler, dated

Butler, Sep. 30, 1841.

I wish to inform you that Mr. Little's friends are now out through this county circulating hand bills and tickets for him. I am informed that a packet of hand bills and tickets was left by some person from Pittsburgh with a strenuous Porter man in Prospect, about eight miles from this place; he has been distributing them among our friends. Mr. Arters of your place was out here on yesterday loaded with hand bills and tickets for Little, we gave him no quarters. At our meeting last night, we passed resolutions in favor of the regularly nominated ticket. I do not think that Mr. Little will get 20 votes in our party in this county, some of the Locos have sworn opposition to Gazzam on account of his speech. They say that any school boy might have made a better speech. I am sure that he has lost four or five votes in this Borough out of his own party. Mr. Darsie's last speech has done much good.

From the New York Tribune.

THE CASE OF McLEOD.

Utica, Monday, September 27.

The Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit of this State was to-day opened in the Court House—Justice Gridley of this city presiding in the absence of Chief Justice Nelson, detained at home (Cooperstown) by protracted indisposition. It was intimated some days since that the Chief Justice might not feel able to attend this Circuit, and that Judge Gridley would not undertake the trial at once, as, not expecting to try it, he had not prepared himself, and wished time to consult authorities on the important points of international as well as criminal law certain to arise.

Three Judges of the County Courts appeared on the bench with Judge Gridley. The Court House was crowded, in good part with witnesses and persons strongly interested in the trial.

The usual formalities of opening a term of Court, swearing in the Jurors empannelled, &c., having been completed, the first case called was that of *The People of the State of New York vs. Alexander McLeod*, indicted for the Wilful Murder of Amos Durfee, at Fort Schlosser, in the County of Niagara, in December, 1837.

Mr. *Willis Hall*, Attorney General, responded on behalf the People. He handed to the Court a list of witnesses summoned on behalf of the People, which was called over by the crier. A portion only answered to their names.

The Court inquired when the case would be ready for trial. The Attorney General replied that the case on behalf of the People was ready *now*. He moved that the trial proceed.

Mr. *J. A. Spencer*, of Counsel for the prisoner, submitted his reasons for opposing the motion. His associates (Judge Gardner of Rochester, and Mr. Bradley of Lockport,) were both still absent in Canada collecting testimony. He expected their return daily, but was not ready to proceed without them. Unexpected difficulties had been encountered in the obtaining of testimony. The witnesses had since 1837 become scattered over all British North America, from Lake St. Clair to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Many of them had been found and their testimony taken, (of which three large packages were produced in Court;) but others whose evidence was important had not yet responded. He could not feel justified in going to trial in this state of the case, and he moved that the trial be set down for Monday next, (October 4th;) which was the earliest day that he could feel certain of being ready.

Mr. Hall felt bound to oppose so long a postponement. He would do nothing to deprive the prisoner of a fair trial; but ample time had been allowed for preparation. The opposing counsel were well aware that the trial came on at this time; while a great number of witnesses for the People had been at much expense summoned a great distance from their homes, and were now in attendance. They could not be detained here a whole week beyond the time necessarily employed in the trial but at great inconvenience and hardship to them.

Judge *Gridley* reserved the question for the present, but with the right to the Attorney General to renew his motion on a later day of this week should he think proper to do so. He then made a brief and appropriate address to the jurors empanneled, reminding them of the great responsibility resting on them, of their sworn duty to avoid all grounds of bias or prejudice on the question which a portion of them would be called to decide, to repell all attempts to influence them by rumors and indirect approaches as well as otherwise. He directed them, should any attempt be made so to approach one or more of them, to give information to the Court, by whom the offence would be promptly dealt with.

The case was then dropped, and the Court proceeded to the trial of civil causes.

I understand from the Attorney General that he will feel it his duty to call up the case again on Thursday if no good reason is, offered for further delay. Should the opposing Counsel still insist on delay, without further reason he will probably be obliged to swear off the cause—in which case it goes over to the next term, unless by special agreement. I think, however, it will be tried at this term, and I *hope* commenced this week. The want of preparation on the prisoner's side is deplorable, as every hour's delay will tend to produce excitement, and give opportunities to prejudice the jury.

I have already heard enough to convince me that there will be some hard swearing, and most amazing contradictions of evidence on this trial. It will be sworn point blank by persons who profess to have been engaged in the attack on the Caroline, not only that this veritable Alexander McLeod was actively engaged in that enterprise, but that he ordered a man to fire at Durfee on the American shore, and that, on the man refusing, *he* (Mac) *seized the gun from the soldier's hands, and shot Durfee dead!* This is but an item; and the evidence will be equally positive and particular on the other side.

I shall hardly have any thing new to write on this subject before Thursday evening. You will hear from me next at the Agricultural Convention. H. G.

The forcible abduction of *Grogan* from within our borders is represented upon affidavit to have been effected by soldiers in British uniforms. A letter from St. Alban's, in the Boston Atlas, gives these particulars:

It appears from depositions taken in the case before the proper authorities, that the dwelling house of William Brown, of Alburgh, in the county of Grand Isle and State of Vermont, was broken open and entered by a gang of armed men, in the

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,
BY D. N. WHITE & Co.
NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 5, 1841.

MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.—On last evening pursuant to a call in the Advocate, there was a meeting held at Mr. McGrew's Warehouse, in Allegheny, at which Mr. LITTLE and Mr. DARSIE addressed the people. Mr. LITTLE, as usual, dwelt exclusively on the subject of *organization*, and was liberal in his abuse of the principles of the Antimasonic party, or rather said we had no principles except opposition to secret societies, and yet acknowledged that he had voted the Antimasonic ticket for a number of years past; and no doubt at the same time considered himself as a very good Whig, and as supporting Whig principles.

Mr. DARSIE replied to Mr. LITTLE, and after answering, in a few words, all the important items of his opponent's address, which it had taken Mr. LITTLE an hour or more to deliver, he, in an eloquent and convincing manner, brought to view the shameful corruption and wanton extravagance of the administration of D. R. PORTER. Mr. DARSIE, on this subject, appeared completely at home; his strong arguments and energetic appeals fell with weight upon every ear, delighting and convincing his audience.

We are glad this meeting was held. We believe it has strengthened our cause in Allegheny. While Mr. LITTLE's whole aim appeared to be to divide and distract the friends of JOHN BANKS, and to make his own aggrandizement of more importance than the welfare of the Commonwealth, Mr. DARSIE's object was to pour oil on the troubled waters, and to unite every heart, and nerve every arm to battle with our common foe, Loco Focoism.

MR. LITTLE AND THE GAZETTE:—At the meeting in Allegheny last evening, Mr. LITTLE made an assertion about the Gazette which we felt bound to contradict at the time; but as he persisted in his assertion publicly, we owe it to ourselves to notice it. He stated that *the Gazette approved of Mr. Irwin's first vote on the Bank question, and defended him in it.* This we denied then, and we deny now. We have the files of our paper at Mr. LITTLE's service in our office, and we call upon him to prove his oft reiterated assertion. Perhaps Mr. LITTLE takes his cue from the Advocate—if so, we can inform him that that paper is not to be relied on for statements concerning the Gazette.

Mr. LITTLE will find himself mistaken if he he thinks his *untenable* position, that Antimasons have no principles, can be sustained by referring to the Gazette. A more consistent Whig paper than the Gazette does not exist, and the continued assaults of the Loco Foco press and leaders show that they esteem it as such. We never *defended* or *approved* Mr. Irwin's *Bank votes*, and when Mr. LITTLE states that we did, he states what is not TRUE!

MR. STEVENS.—In our paper of Saturday last, it was stated by a correspondent, (N. B. CRAIG, Esq.,) that Mr. LITTLE had stated at a meeting in Wilkins township, that Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS had written a letter sometime last winter to the leading Antimasons of this county, urging them to nominate GEORGE DARSIE at the approaching county convention. Mr. Craig stated that he had never seen any such letter, or heard of its existence until Mr. LITTLE enlightened him on the subject.

At the meeting in Allegheny, last evening, Mr. Little acknowledged he was mistaken in the statement concerning the *letter*, but that Mr. STEVENS told some person three months before the nomination, in Washington city, that GEORGE DARSIE would be the candidate for Senate in Allegheny county. Mr. LITTLE refused to give the name of his informant, although repeatedly requested to do so. Thus all this wonderful story about Mr. STEVEN'S dictating by *letter* to the Allegheny county convention turns out to be a *mere expression of opinion* by that gentleman. That this last story is true remains to be proven, but if it is, what is there criminal about it? We heard many persons express the same opinion, Whigs as well as Antimasons, and the reason is obvious: Mr. DARSIE had for two years received a nomination from the Antimasonic convention, and had proved himself an able and efficient representative, and by his experience and ability possessed strong claims upon the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. Mr. STEVENS knew this—Mr. LITTLE knew this; and we dare say, Mr. LITTLE was not the least surprised at the nomination. This thing of an *expression of an opinion* is a very different affair to the story about the *letter!*

Mr. LITTLE had better let this matter about the Antimasonic ticket being prepared beforehand, or dictated by STEVENS, or any body else, alone. He will gain no credit by it. He, by so doing, is trying to create an impression that a certain statement is *true*, which he has no evidence to *prove*, and which he cannot *know* to be true. Now we solemnly aver, that the statement first got up by the Advocate, and reiterated by Mr. LITTLE, that the Antimasonic ticket was prepared for the convention before it met, as far as our knowledge extends, is totally and *unqualifiedly false*, and we believe we are acquainted with the whole truth in the matter. Mr. DARSIE'S name had been spoken of in an open and public manner, as an eligible candidate for the Senate, and the three old members for the House, but nothing more.

ANTIMASONIC PRINCIPLES.—In his speech in Allegheny last evening, Mr. LITTLE attempted *to show* that Antimasons had no principles except hatred to Masonry, and endeavored to prove it by pointing out the changeable course of W. W. IRWIN. Mr. DARSIE, in his reply, completely floored him by referring to the memorable instance of CHRISTOPHER MAGEE, one of the fathers of Antimasonry, who was solemnly stricken off the list of candidates for the convention to amend the state constitution, by an Antimasonic convention—not because he was not a good Antimason, for his Antimasonry was sterling, and undoubted, but because he had deserted WHIG PRINCIPLES! A greater devotion to Whig principles we defy the annals of the Whig party to show!

Antimasons of Pennsylvania are as good Whigs as Whigs themselves,—and far more consistent in their persevering and determined opposition to Loco Focoism. Antimasons are Whigs with the addition of opposition to secret societies, and this every one knows. Who ever heard of an Antimasonic party, as such, supporting Loco Foco principles? Antimasons will as soon give up a man for deserting Whig principles, however strong his opposition to masonry may be, as they will a man for becoming a mason.

LOOK AT THE PICTURE.—We ask the serious attention of every *true Whig* to the communication signed "a Whig," in our paper today. The writer is a genuine WHIG, but cannot see the propriety of helping to elect GAZZAM by supporting LITTLE. Who does not see that if, by the influence of the Loco Foco-Whigs who support Mr. LITTLE, Dr. GAZZAM should be elected, that it will be considered a LOCO FOCO TRIUMPH! and be trumpeted through the Union, as an evidence of a change in public opinion, carrying dismay and sorrow to the hearts of Whigs all over the land. Are the Whigs of Allegheny County prepared for this? Are they willing to have it boasted of on the floor of Congress, at its next session, that the important manufacturing district of which Pittsburgh is the centre had re-elected an *Anti-tariff*, and an *Anti-bank man?* Will it help the Whig Congress to carry these important measures, which all true Whigs have so much at heart? We advise those Whigs who have been thinking of voting for Mr. LITTLE to pause before they cast their votes, and calculate the consequences, unless they have made up their minds to unite in a Loco Foco procession to bring back the "ship Lawrence" in triumph to Allegheny. For our part we do not fear such a result, but if such a thing should take place, a conspicuous seat aboard should be preserved for Messrs. WILLIAMS and LITTLE, and a place for PARKIN beside CALLAN, should not be neglected.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—Happening to cast my eye over the address of the Loco Foco Committee of Correspondence, as published in the American Manufacturer of Saturday last, I was struck with the tone of confidence with which they predict the return of the "*Flag ship Lawrence*" to the County of Allegheny; lest others should not have had the same opportunity of reading the address in question as myself, I will here make an extract of the portion to which I particularly allude, and call the attention of every good *Whig* and other opponents of *Loco Focoism* to it, believing it cannot fail to make the same impression on them as it did on myself.

"Remember, too, fellow citizens, that the ship Lawrence, the emblem of the free principles and triumph of the democracy, reposes upon the soil of old Weslmoreland, *only to be returned upon the Redemption of Allegheny from the thraldom of Federalism and Anti-Masonry.*—The crisis is approaching---the battle is to be won or lost---our enemies are on the alert—on! on! then, to the contest, and like Lawrence, in the heat and strife of battle declare, "don't give up the ship," *old Allegheny must and shall be redeemed.*

Go for the whole ticket---they are good men and true, they are honest and capable, and will obey your behests in the councils of the State ---*and when you have done your duty you will have the proud satisfaction of witnessing the return of the gallant Lawrence to the waters of the Allegheny and triumph over the defeat of your ancient foe, which now stalks abroad, clothed in the habiliments of Antimasonry.*"

Can this tone, thus shawdowing forth their victory, be assumed in consequence of any *arrangement* for the election of the Loco Focos by insuring a certain number of votes for a third ticket? It is calculated that the old farce of the Committee of one *thousand* will be played over again with increased effect in the effort to elect Mr Little? Will it be considered a *half a victory* to have the Gallant ship Lawrence returned to old Allegheny? What station would the editor of the Advocate wish to occupy in the procession on its triumphal entry into this city to be again launched upon the placid waters of the Allegheny! Would it not be a gallant spectacle to present to the good citizens of the county with their majority of three thousand?

How many of the late opponents of Van Burenism are willing to aid by their votes in giving effect to so magnificent a spectacle? Let their votes on the second Tuesday of October answer. A WHIG.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT DISASTER.—The Tchula, from here to New Orleans, on Friday last struck a snag two and a half miles above the mouth of the Ohio and sunk to the upper deck. She was chiefly freighted with flour.---The Summerville was alongside taking out whatever of her cargo could be saved. It was thought the engine and part of the cargo would be saved.---*Cin. Repub.*

The Warsaw Signal, of the 15th, states that the Mississippi river is slowly rising though still very low. Here, the river is lower than it has been for years. The Missouri and Illinois are also very low. The Arkansas, at the latest dates from Little Rock, Sept. 8, was rising, and small boats had arrived there.—*St. Louis New Era.*

HARRISON MONUMENT.—It gives us pleasure to state that our County Committee have prepared to carry out the plan recommended for the appointment of township Committee into whose hands the Susbcription Books have been placed.

The same has been done in Adams and other counties, and we hope will be immediately carried out by every county in the State.—*Har. Tel.*

"Stop Thief--Stop Thief"

Is the first cry of the real thief who fears detection. So it is with David R. Porter, and his keepers. Fearing that the people know Porter to be exceedingly intemperate, they have volunteered to certify that he is not, [before he has been publicly accused,] knowing at the same time how often he has been unfit "to be seen" in consequence of his love of the 'critter." We have had no desire to use this or any other of his vices against D. R. Porter---nor should we at this time have alluded to what is known to every one who has seen him, had not his friends so impudently volunteered to exhonerate him by a statement falsifying a most notorious truth. The committee must have feared the effect of Porter's well known INTEMPERANCE, or they would not have voluntarily prostituted their names and exposed themselves to the ridicule of a whole community, to impose upon the public the belief that he is a moderate brandy drinker!--*Har. Telegraph.*

PLAIN QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

We ask attention to the following questions and answers: they develope quite a family transaction.

Whom did Governor Porter appoint be a Contractor of the Dam at the Mouth of the Lehigh?

His Brother James Madison Porter.—This *fraternal* care is worth about 6,000!

Whom did Governor Porter appoint Contractor of the Basin opposite Easton, with a profit of perhaps $5,000?

His COUSIN, Mr *Humes!*

Whom did Governor Porter appoint Notary Public for the city of Lancaster, with perquisites to the amount of 6 or 7 hundred dollars per year?

His SON *Andrew Porter*—a mere boy!!

Whom did Governor Porter appoint Deputy Attorney General for the Mayor's Court of the City of Lancaster?

His NEPHEW, *S. Humes Porter.*

Whom did Governor Porter get appointed Solicitor of the United States Bank, with a salary of $2,000 per year?

His NEPHEW, *C. Wallace Brooke!*

Whom did Governor Porter appoint President Judge of the 12th Judicial District, with a salary of $2,000 per year?

His BROTHER, *James M. Porter!*

Whom did Governor Porter give a warrant on the State Treasurer to draw, in violation of law, $1,000, for a few hours' talk against Judges Collins and Darlington?

His BROTHER, *James M. Porter!*

Whom has Governor Porter quartered at the public crib at the expense of the State?

His RELATIONS!!

Why has Governor Porter given his relations the best offices?

He believes the People will declare in favor of *one* gubernatorial term, and, therefore he wishes to make all the money he can direct, come into the hands of the—Porter family.

And last, but not least, who got 99,200 permitting the "Monster" proper to *suspend specie payments* longer than it asked?

Those *who ought to know*, say

DAVID R. PORTER!!

Hurrah! for the Porter family! Jim, Davy and all!! If money is power, they'll have oceans of it to answer nearly every purpose, not excepting electioneering.

THE $99,200 BRIBE.

The Keystone says that all the locofoco editors of this place, the Ex-Clerk of the Senate and President of the Porter Central Committee, the Ex-Clerk of the House and Secretary of said committee, and others of the faithful, called on the Governor to ask him if he actually did or did not receive his portion of the $99,200 paid by the United States Bank for his signature to the Suspension Resolution. Part of the Governor's answer is given by the Keystone in these words:

"Being aware that a NEGATIVE cannot be proved, he (the Governor) expressed *his disavowal and denial of the slanderous falsehood, in the BROADEST and most COMPREHENSIVE TERMS*, asking no favors from his accusers, and only demanding what is right."

Why cannot a negative be proved? His own nephew C. Wallace Brooke is the legal adviser and has as much control over the books of the United States Bank, as Governor Porter had of the State Treasury when Almon H. Read was its custodian! Why cannot a negative be proved? A DIRECT OFFICIAL CHARGE HAS BEEN MADE—cannot a letter be addressed to the person who was the go-between from the Bank to Gov. Porter?

The Keystone says that upon the strength of the Governor's denial, they pronounce the charge from beginning to end, and in all its various shapes, or in any shape it may assume, a vile fabrication, as false and groundless as it is malicious and slanderous.

Now, we, on the strength of the EVIDENCE OF THE BOOKS OF THE BANK, PRONOUNCE THE CHARGE FROM BEGINNING TO END, AND IN ALL ITS VARIOUS SHAPES, ABSOLUTELY, TOTALLY AND UNQUALIFIEDLY TRUE AND CORRECT. IT HAS BEEN CHARGED AGAINST HIM FOR MONTHS, AND NOW, WHEN BUT TWO WEEKS ARE TO ELAPSE BEFORE THE ELECTION, THE GOVERNOR, FORSOOTH, PLEADS NOT GUILTY! WHY NOT ASK WITNESSES; WHY NOT PRODUCE THE BOOKS OF THE BANK; WHY NOT BRING MR. HANDY FORWARD?

THESE QUESTIONS ARE EASILY ANSWERED. THEY DARE NOT, OR THE TRUTH WOULD BE MADE MORE PLAINLY MANIFEST.—*Harrisburgh Tel.*

SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES.

1. All Agricultural produce commands a fair, steady, compensating price, alike removed from the depressed state which has sometimes existed, or the unnatural inflation through which we have just passed.

2. Speculation has had its day, and the thousands who have been ruined have had time to repent at their leisure. The mass of the nation are convinced that honest industry, and sure and slow profits are far preferable to the haphazard and demoralizing influence of such haste to be rich.

3. Agriculture, it is evident, is assuming its proper place in the estimation of the public.—This may be attributed in part to the knowledge respecting it, which has been distributed by agricultural journals, and in part to the result of the agricultural census, the results of which have demonstrated the paramount importance of this interest.

4. We find evidence that the mass of reading men begin to demand information on the subject of agriculture, in the fact that all of our leading newspapers and most influential journals are in the habit of devoting a part of their publications to the dissemination of papers interesting to the farmer.

5. In the process of farming yearly advances are making. We have this year seen crops of the heaviest growth, where only a few years since, a quaking bog existed; better and more productive kinds of corn and other grain have been brought to notice; and the culture of roots has been introduced, and found a most important auxiliary to the farmer; and more attention is paid to the clearing of land, and the destruction of weeds, than formerly.

6. Superior breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine have been introduced, and are rapidly spreading over the country. In short, the elements of individual and national prosperity were never more fully developing themselves than now. Let the farmer be thankful.—*Cult.*

THE WAKULLA.—One of the remarkable curiosities of Middle Florida is described by a writer in the Knickerbocker. After passing through marshes and wet hammocks, the visiting party at length reached the river and embarked in a boat upon its waters.

He then goes on to say—

Picture to yourself a RIVER leaping out of the earth at a single bound and running off like mad in a current a quarter of a mile wide, and at the rate of four knots an hour! And although your imaginary painting will come far short of the real scene, yet it will excite in you something of the wonder with which one actually beholds THE WAKULLA.

Our first sensations, when we shot out from the reeds and bushes which skirt the margin, were those of great dizziness. The water is so pure and clear, that we felt suspended in the air, and clung to the boat very much as we may suppose an æronaut finds himself clinging when in his sublimest flights. The water below: the thin shadows of the cloud are thrown a hundred feet below you, and spread out at the bottom of the spring; and the image of your boat is carried down with perfect fidelity, and with its oars and rudder looks like some huge animal crawling with outstretched legs along the ground. The modest fishes have no sort of privacy; and what is worse for them, though better for the fishmen, they have no safety. You can watch the hook as it sinks, and accurately place the tempting bait within an inch of the abstracted and innocent nose. The smallest silver coin is preceptable at the very bottom, and some say that the date of the coin is discernable—but that *I did not see.*

The aperture through which the river rises is about fifty feet in diameter, the sides being formed of rough and jagged ends of limestone — It is supposed that the water comes in under these rocks from the North and some think that it is the outlet of Lake Jackson, a large body of water that lies about twenty miles to the North. Nothing was certainly to be determined by an examination as superficial as ours. The shadows cast by the rocks were too deep to be pierced by the eye, and all that we could make of it was a well about fifty feet in diameter, and a hundred and twenty in depth, pouring forth a flood of the purest water that ever blessed my eyes.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 6, 1841.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

We would caution the friends of JOHN BANKS to be on their guard against imposition in reference to the regularly nominated county ticket. Every unfounded rumor, calculated to injure our cause, will be put in circulation at this time. We were informed this morning that a report has been put in circulation in Butler county, that Mr. DARSIE had withdrawn from the contest. This *base trick* has been resorted to in order to get votes for Mr. LITTLE. So far from this being the case, Mr. DARSIE's friends confidently expect to elect him by a handsome majority—such a majority as will carry dismay into the Locofoco ranks, and cause the *Locofoco Whigs* to hide their diminished heads with shame.

We therefore say to our friends throughout the Senatorial district, *to believe no report to the prejudice of the Democratic Antimasonic ticket, let it come from what source it may*, at this late hour. All the trickery, cunning, and deception of the Locofoco leaders, added to the malignant malice of the Locofoco Whigs, will be brought to bear to secure the election of Dr. GAZZAM. But be on your guard against *deception*, and all is safe.

MR. LIGHTNER.—The Advocate this morning asks, "*whether an arrangement has not been secretly made to suppress the name of Mr. LIGHTNER on the Antimasonic tickets?*" To this we reply emphatically, NO. In all the tickets which have been printed and sent out of this office, the name of Mr. LIGHTNER has been on with the rest. If such a thing has been done any where else, it has been done on individual responsibility, and the Antimasonic party is in no sense responsible for it. The Antimasonic party *always keeps its faith* with those it nominates.

We now put our friends on their guard against any such *spurious* tickets. Vote the whole ticket. Be not deceived by the *trickery* of any one. Mr. LIGHTNER is a regularly nominated candidate of the Antimasonic party, and as such should receive the vote of the party.

If we ascertain that any such tickets are printed, or are in circulation, let them come from what quarter they may, we will notify the public of the fact. We think it most likely if such tickets are printed, they have been issued from a *Locofoco* or *Locofoco Whig* office, as Mr. LIGHTNER has come in for a larger share of abuse from the Loco Focos than any of our candidates, owing to his having laid bare the astonishing corruptions and villanies of D R. Porter and his adherents. We again say to our friends, vote the whole ticket.

Postscript.—We have taken some pains to ascertain whether any *spurious* tickets have been printed at any of the Antimasonic offices, and find *that none have either been printed or ordered.* So much for this tale of the Advocate.

THE NEW JAIL BUSINESS AGAIN.—We were in hopes that the Advocate would see the necessity of forbearing remarks concerning this matter, which will undergo a legal investigation in all probability; but we were mistaken, as we find in the columns of that paper this morning a reflection by, *inuendo*, upon the veracity of Mr. PATTERSON, one of the present commissioners. But we are perfectly willing to rest the subject of *veracity* between a gentleman so well and favorably known in this county as Mr. PATTERSON, and the *reporter* of the speeches of the notorious CALLAN. We question if the *colleagues* of Mr. PATTERSON will thank Mr. PARKIN for thrusting himself into a business which he does not understand, and where his interference is not wanted.

MORE EVIDENCE OF THE CONSPIRACY.—We ask those persons who have doubted that there was a *coalition* between the *leaders* of the *Loco Foco party*, and the *Loco Foco Whigs* who support Mr. LITTLE, to read the following from the Pittsburgh Mercury of this morning:

"A WEAK INVENTION.—We are told that A. W. LANE, one of the forlorn *Antimasonic candidates*, and *others of his party*, are busy in circulating that the regular Whig ticket has been withdrawn. *It is not the fact.* It would be strange indeed, if the federal party of this county, with its 3,000 majority, should withdraw its only *legitimate, regular ticket* to make room for *Darsie and his disorganizers. The* WHIG TICKET which is PUBLISHED IN OUR PAPER, *is not withdrawn;* nor is there any likelihood that it will be."

Here is an unfounded report hatched up against Mr. LANE, one of our candidates, in order that the editor of the Mercury might have an opportunity of PUFFING *"the regular Whig Ticket,"* as he calls it, to show his zeal in the cause of the coalition. It should also be borne in mind that the Ticket of the *Loco Foco Whigs*, headed by Mr. LITTLE, is published in the columns of the Mercury. We say, *headed* by Mr. LITTLE, not by JOHN BANKS. Oh, no! the editor of the Mercury would not let *his* name appear before his readers.

Now who cannot understand this? Does the editor of the Mercury suppose there is any danger to be apprehended to the Loco Foco ticket from Mr. LITTLE. No, indeed! Does he not rather understand the whole game, that Mr. LITTLE is playing into the hands of Dr. GAZZAM, by substracting a certain portion of the Whig vote from Mr. DARSIE. The editor of the Mercury who is now laughing in his sleeve at the prospect of Gazzam's election, through the folly of these pretended Whigs, would not, for a moment, look for success to his ticket, did he not depend upon Mr. LITTLE's aid. Whigs of Allegheny County, will you suffer yourselves to be *gulled* in this way? Every man of common sense must see there is no prospect of the election of Mr. LITTLE,—therefore every man who votes for LITTLE *knows* he is aiding the election of GAZZAM.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

The New York Tribune says that the Post Offices implicated by the President in his letter to Mr. Hobbie, were the offices at Middletown, Pa., and Brookfield, Ohio.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1841.

The flying visit which the Prince de Joinville paid our Metropolis, was a source of much gratification to our citizens generally. So short was his stay, that they had not much opportunity of paying their respects in person, or inviting him to their homes. The Prince dined yesterday with the President and heads of Departments, and at night there was a merry dance at the Executive mansion. The whole affair was in keeping with the plain simplicity of a Republican President, and the son of a citizen King—no glare, no glitter, and save the star worn by the Prince, his dress was full as plain as that of any republican in the room.

The editorial antipodes, Mr. Gales and Mr. Blair, were both present at the evening's entertainment.

THE CASE OF GROGAN.

☞ The editors of the New York Commercial have authority for saying that the case of Grogan has already been made the subject of a communication by the American Government to the British Minister at Washington. This is prompt and creditable. The Boston Post says: "The dragoons who kidnapped Col. Grogan do not belong to what is considered the regular British army. The regular soldiers, when placed on the frontier, have deserted to such an extent, that the government has been compelled to raise a force in the province for frontier service, and to this force the dragoons belonged. The men and officers are chosen from those who are loudest in their professions of loyalty to the Queen, and most bitter in their prejudices against the Republicans of the States. They draw their pay and rations from the British government, and although they cannot be considered the most fit men to preserve peace on the frontiers, they are the most unscrupulous tools of tyranny, and those who would naturally be chosen to do the work that they were lately engaged in."

The Montreal Herald says—"It is said that Grogan, who was lodged in jail the other day, charged with arson, was kidnapped on the American side of the line and carried into Canada. Whether true or false, we are sure the American government will lose no time in asserting its truth. He has fulfilled the secret wishes of that government too well for it not to attempt defrauding justice of its due. If true, the hands of the British authorities must be kept clean. No countenance ought to be given to kidnapping, even of the greatest scoundrel, and especially from a country which is so fond of such cattle."

It is probably, therefore, that Grogan will be speedily released.—*Penna. Inquirer.*

THE McLEOD CASE AT UTICA.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.—The Utica correspondent of the N. York Commercial furnishes these items:

I see it stated in letters written from this place that it is probable some of the witnesses on the part of the state will have to return, not being able to defray their expenses for so long a period. This must be incorrect; for I remember reading in Mackenzie's paper an invitation for *all* to be present who knew any thing in relation to the destruction of the Caroline, and that their expenses would be paid.—Mr. Mackenzie is now here, and will certainly take care to fulfil his promise. From what I have seen and heard I have come to the conclusion that there will be some hard swearing against the accused. I do not mean to be understood that any will swear *falsely*, nor would I repeat what any respectable individual may have said on either side; yet I maybe permitted to mention what one of them stated publicly at the bar room fire in this place. Being asked whether he knew McLeod he said—"Yes; he was at Chippewa on the night the boats put off; McLeod wanted him to go over with them; he said he would rather die first—on which McLeod struck him, and he in return took up a stone and knocked McLeod down." This I call point blank evidence of the participation of McLeod in the expedition sent to destroy the Caroline.

There were seven boats in the expedition from Chippewa; five only reached the Caroline. It is believed that the commissions sent into Canada obtained the evidence of all the commanders, except Captain Drew, who it is understood considers it derogatory to his Government at the present time to have any thing to do in the affair. If this is the case, we all know what that gentleman would have said, if he remains of the same mind as when he was in London. He there gave positive evidence that McLeod was not in any way concerned with the destruction of the boat.

RAFTING SKETCHES.

A spirited writer, in the New York American, has been giving an account of his rafting experience, on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, three numbers of which have been published. The "sketches" are drawn with great fidelity and sprightliness, and we know not that we can better gratify our readers than by publishing some of them.

As the first number contains merely the manner of preparing the rafts, and running them out of the small streams into the Allegheny to be formed into a raft of the size to be run to Pittsburgh, we will commence with "No. 2," which finds our hero with his raft lying some distance above Olean, on the Allegheny river.

RAFTING SKETCHES—No. 2.

Having lain several days in the eddy where the close of our former number left us, and built our cabin, arranged the shingles so as to trim the craft, fitted on our river oars, and laid in a good stock of bacon, potatoes and bread, we *pulled out*, and with leaping hearts committed ourselves and our raft to the rushing torrent, and all the dangers of sunken rocks, and the renowned and dreadful passes through which it is necessary to run. The river here is a quarter of a mile wide; the left bank of which is a precipitous mountain range, covered with the dark and wide-spreading hemlock, among which solitary pines tower high above their more humble fellows like sentinels of the eternal forest; the right shore is a narrow valley of the richest soil, from the farther side of which rise high coniferous hills, bald and barren, like smooth copper mountains.—These were formerly covered with a dense growth of valuable pine timber; but what the axe of the lumberman had spared, a furious and desolating hurricane, which passed over them a few years since, leveled to the earth, leaving scarcely a solitary tree to lift its head above and mark the dreadful ruin.

Our raft was nearly three hundred and fifty feet long and forty feet wide, having two oars on each end, manned by ten as sturdey fellows as ever dipped a blade, three to each forward and two to each stern oar. Our crew were good hearted, jovial fellows, gathered from an area of forty miles, but as free from all restraints pertaining to the refinements of life as the wild winds that sweep where they list. Two or three were avowed infidels, and a majority of the rest, although admitting the abstract truths of religion, yet scoffed at its institutions and ridiculed its professors; the more openly, perhaps, that we had none aboard. Some of them were farmers, who improved this opportunity for making a few dollars while the ground was yet frozen and unfit for cultivation. Some were young men going to the Far West, with high hopes of wealth and prosperity; but a majority were regular musk-rats, men who cut and haul logs in the winter, and in the time of running burrow as regularly in a raft as the rats gather in its cabin; dissipated and idle, except periodically, and always in debt to the lumber owners. This description only applies to those who follow running the river as a business; for there are a few men who engage in taking lumber to market of untarnished moral character. This last class, however, is increasing, while the former is diminishing; and although a raft is even now a scene of gross and brutal obscenity and profanity, it is far different from those in former years, when every eddy presented such pictures of drunkeness and fighting, man's lowest degradation, as made the heart sick.

Fairly afloat, the men evinced their gratification by singing songs peculiar to their profession, and the echoes wringing out from the wooded shores as we swept along, had a most exhilarating effect. The river would occasionally seem to bury itself in the bosom of an opposing mountain, while we were borne rapidly on towards the frowning rampart with a force resistless as the impetus of such a moving mass would make to the efforts of puny man to arrest it, when, just as we were within a few rods of the shore, and destruction seemed inevitable, the pilot, from an elevation of shingles in the midships, seeing the favorable moment when the current beating off from shore would catch the raft's head, would cry out "right, forward!" and the men, who stood with their oars ready to dip and only waiting for the word, as soon as it caught their ears would spring to the contest, and throwing their whole strength into the effort, give eight or ten heavy pulls, and as the raft began to curve gently from her head to the middle, "right, behind!" would break with a startling emphasis on the dead silence, and the men at the stern oars jumping at the word, with "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," she would gallantly sweep around the point; and as the stern grazed within a foot of the shore and the water boiled and surged between them, a long vista-like reach of the river would open suddenly on the view, and the contest and excitement were ended. Such being an every day occurrence, a general description has been given, which will answer for all of its kind; but common as it is, it loses none of its interests; for a mistake in the orders from the pilot, or want of promptness in obeying them, inevitably consigns the raft to destruction, and covers the stream for miles with broken platforms and floating shingles

We floated along in safety through the day, passing Olean and Allegheny city, and tying up for the night at Boardman's eddy on the Reservation tract. Olean, formerly extensively known as *the* point of embarkation for emigrants going west, and the grand confluence of all the little streams of emigration which once flowed from the glens and valleys and mountains of New England, and of New York also, forming the vast tide which inundated the valley of the West, is a small village of three or four hundred inhabitants situated in a basin lying in a gradual bend of the river, and at the mouth of the Olean creek. It is said that three hundred families have been tented there at one time, waiting for a proper stage of water to carry them through the wilderness country to their future homes. Must not great and astonishing results follow from the restless and enterprising spirit, and the indomitable energy which led those men, the "pilgrim fathers" of that future empire, to forsake a cultivated country for a wilderness, and exchange the endearments of the youthful associations which cluster so greenly around the parental fireside, and the valleys and streams where their boyhood so keenly relished its enjoyments, for the stranger forest and the distant land, and to go from the hum and bustle of civilized society and its refinements, to the solitude and silence of the eternal woods, and the rough encounter of a border life? Let the cities, the wealth and influence and resources of what was then the vastness of Nature, although yet in creeping infancy, answer. Who does not even now see the coming shadow of the future mighty which is to spread over the whole continent, the glory or the grave of our country, just as its plastic youth is moulded by the hand of rational liberty and education, or the unhelmed influence of demagogueism and ignorance? The star of empire even now rests in its "westward way," and sheds it gleamings over that mighty land. Heaven grant it may not be the "baleful" Sirius!

Two or three miles below Olean, is the *site* of Allegheny City, where the New York and Erie Railroad strikes the river, and below which the hills on both shores recede so as to form a valley of unsurpassed fertility; and when Congress does its duty by improving the navigation of one of the most beautiful rivers in the country, and the road and canal are completed, both this and Olean must become important points. That the river may be made navigable the report of a survey made by Congress clearly shows; and even the eye, without the aid of any instrument, can plainly see that such is the case. Indeed, had not those nuisances called dams (the phrase is more frequently inverted in that region) obstructed the channel, boats might have traded several weeks from Pittsburgh to Olean the last spring: *they have even ascended over the dams* in high water, and carried freight to Olean. You of New York should move in this matter, since it is *the only means* of securing a large share of Western commerce. Having no interest in the matter, only a common one with the whole country, I speak from what seems to me a common sense view of that which appears so palpable.

Bright and early on the following morning, we "tied loose," prepared for a hard day's work, as we were to pass the most dangerous places in the Allegheny. Previous to casting off, an Indian came aboard to help through Jemison, a difficult and dangerous island a few miles below. "Bad place Jimison," said he; "want great many men; me go cheap, only two dollar; great good many stove Jimison;" and many more cogent arguments for "only two dollar;" but being ordered off he went ashore, much chagrined in not being able to gull the pilot, and as a last desperate effort, cried out, as we were swinging into the current, "You stove sartin; me go for one dollar; ev'ry body stoves at Jimison:" but him and his warnings were unheeded, and we were hurrying on to this terror of lumbermen. Presently, the dead and dull roaring of Bucktooth dam came to our ears, and every man stood by his oar ready for any emergency. In high water there is only a fall of some three feet, and if the raft is kept trim there is not much danger; otherwise it will be likely to run under in the breakers below, and in that case, shingles, shantee, and loose boards are swept off, and the raft not unfrequently sinks.

We were soon in the "Suck," and the head of the raft immediately broke the glassy surface, where it began to bend, like a mirror, over the dam, seeming to shatter it into a thousand bright pieces. The men squatted, holding their oars down to the raft, thus keeping the blades clear of the water; her head sunk over the fall, and then bent up gracefully on the first breaker, and with great accelerated velocity shot along over the boiling eddies, while the rest of the raft successively broke over and settled down, and then floated up in a beautiful swell over the breakers, creaking and cracking, while the cabin rocked to and fro and the waves washed her entire deck. There is a most exhilarating sensation about the heart as the raft suddenly drops from under one into the bottom of the little gulf, and then dances along on the white tops of the miniature waves.—When nearly two thirds of her whole length had passed the dam, the men forward were ordered to pull; and one of them dipping his oar into an eddy whirling in a contrary direction, he was instantly thrown ten feet from the raft backward into the river, but with an admirable presence of mind, clung to the stem, and soon got aboard again, amid shouts of laughter from his comrades.

Here the hills on the right begin to sweep in towards the river, while on the left rich bottom lands spread out to a great width, covered with giant sycamore, butternut, and sugar-maple trees, in which there are a few openings and Indian cabins. When the hand of improvement shall have done its work along this noble river, and the Indians, (a fate which the finger of destiny has traced in too legible characters to admit of a mistake in the matter,) are driven from this, one of their last and most cherished refuges, the valley of the Alleghany will become one of the most beautiful and rich in the State. Equal in fertility and extent to that of the Mohawk or Genesee, and surpassing them in mineral productions; the natural and inevitable channel of commerce between the east and the west; who shall define the limits of its future importance.

Jemison at last heaves in sight, and every man stands ready for duty. This is a large island which derives its name from a chief, who owned and cultivated a large farm in its vicinity, and died a few years since quite rich. It lies in the embrace of the mountain range, which here approaches the river, and sweeps round in a semi-circle to the left. The main current runs between this and the island, and the channel being narrow the contracted stream chafes and bounds through it with considerable velocity. We glided along quite smoothly in the bend, which commences just above the island, occasionally pulling a few strokes to keep her trim, until we began to feel the drawing of the current, when the "tug of war" commenced. The pilot took his station on the shingles, and with an anxiety not to be concealed, but with coolness of manner, gave his orders with a promptness and decision which commanded equally prompt obedience; he *was* a brave little fellow, and we all respected him. Just at the point where the stream is most narrow, and shoots off to the left at an angle of nearly ninety degrees, there is an elm stump of gigantic dimensions; the rock on which many a man's hopes have been wrecked.

We were a few rods above, and every man was at the oars, and throwing his last ounce of strength into muscles already tensely strained; but with all our efforts to make the raft hug the island, and prevent the current, which set off from it, driving us ashore, it seemed as if the irresistible force of the rushing torrent would inevitably carry us on to the terrible stump that just reared its black and bruised head above the surface. On we went; the head of the raft passed with a good berth, and then the pilot jumping down as he exclaimed, "now boys, for life; halt, forward!" ran aft and seizing the outside oar, where I happened to be stationed, carried it through with such herculean strength and rapidity that I could scarcely pull a pound, or keep out of the way of being knocked down and overboard by the stem when he brought it back. The head was clear, but so great was the force applied to the extreme end, and the inside pressure of the current, that the raft was bent like a bow, and from its middle swept along so close to the stump that the waves surged over on to her, and when the stern platform came within a foot of it, and the water boiled and gurgled on to my feet, I involuntary shuddered: but it was passed in safety, and one danger of the day was over.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, here to introduce an anecdote which the individual himself, (afterwards a somewhat distinguished senator in our Legislature,) related of an adventure of his own at this same Jemison, on a recent visit to the spot. Some twenty years since, while a young man, and his fortune lay before him, to be carved as his genius might dictate, in company with another adventurous spirit, he started for New Orleans. The river broke up in February, and they determined to risk a voyage, although the ice was running and the water was very high. Building a raft near Olean, placing the effects with which they were to speculate in the South upon it, they committed themselves and their fortune to the flood. All went well until they came to Jem

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 7, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC ANTIMASONIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN BANKS, of Berks county.

SENATOR.
GEORGE DARSIE.

ASSEMBLY.
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
WM. DILWORTH,
DANIEL M'CURDY,
A. W. LANE.

COMMISSIONER.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELEY.

AUDITOR.
JOHN MAGILL.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON.

☞Mr. C. W. JAMES, assisted by M. MICKER and J. R. SMITH are general agents for this paper.

FLOUR, in this market, is rated at from $5,50 to $6. In Baltimore at $6. In New York and Philadelphia, at $6,25. In Cincinnati at $5.

OUR RIVERS.—We regret to have to state that our rivers have fallen so much as to make steamboat navigation again difficult. Nevertheless the smaller class of steamers are still running. The Mayflower goes out to-day, and the Clarion to-morrow. The weather is now warm with a prospect of rain. Keel boats are plenty.

M'LEOD.—The trial of this individual was to commence certainly last Monday. No mail from New York arrived this morning, consequently no account of the first day's trial has been received. We shall lay before our readers a full report of the trial as it comes to hand.

TO THE POLLS!--TO THE POLLS!!

As this is the last opportunity we shall have to reach the readers of our weekly paper before the election, we would call upon them to rally to the rescue of our beloved commonwealth from the fangs of the monster of corruption that is eating out her vitals, and wasting her giant energies.

If you love your native or adopted State, if you have any regard for her honor, for her credit, for her present or prospective welfare, rally to the contest, and give your votes for HONEST JOHN BANKS.

If you wish to be relieved from a burden of *taxation*, the beginnings of which are scarcely yet felt, and the *necessity* for which has been created by the *shameless extravagance*, and *heartless plunder* of the resources of the State by D. R. PORTER and his relations and political favorites, vote for HONEST JOHN BANKS.

If you do not wish an increase of STATE DEBT, and a consequent increase of TAXATION,—if you do not wish to see the State credit destroyed, her internal improvements ruined, her courts of justice degraded, her convicted felons set at large, and corruption and bribery to stalk through the land unchecked and unpunished, rally to the polls, and vote for HONEST JOHN BANKS.

You cannot disguise from yourselves that a debt of FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS is hanging over your heads, and MUST BE PAID! You cannot shut your eyes to this *startling truth* if you would. For the honor of the State —for the honor of the country—for the honor of mankind—*this debt must be paid*, and we have confidence enough in Pennsylvania honesty and good faith to believe it will BE PAID, every cent of it.

You cannot disguise from yourselves either, that above *fifteen millions* of this debt has been incurred during the administration of David R. PORTER; and judging from the past, what may we not expect in the next *three years* should so great a state calamity fall upon us as the re-election of PORTER? If you wish a stop, then, put to *an increase of this debt*, rally to the polls. The Commonwealth must be saved, and will be saved, if every Pennsylvanian discharges a solemn duty, by voting for a Chief Magistrate.

Come fellow-citizens, let us unite in this holy cause; and, having placed an honest public servant in the Governor's chair, we will *open a new set of books*, and after a careful investigation, ascertain the amount of our liabilities, and make provision to pay for them, and solemnly and irrevocably declare there shall be NO INCREASE OF STATE DEBT.—This you may do, if you vote for HONEST JOHN BANKS.

Again—in order that you may be properly represented in the house next winter, and in the senate the next three years—vote for the regularly nominated *Democratic Antimasonic Ticket*. Either this or the *Locofoco ticket* will be elected. There is a third ticket in the field, professedly whig, but with no prospect of success. It only serves to divide and distract the Anti Loco-Foco party, and by so doing to help the Loco Foco ticket. Are you willing to have this county misrepresented and disgraced for the three years to come by Dr. GAZZAM? if not—vote for GEORGE DARSIE, the only available Anti-Loco-Foco candidate in the field.

Do you wish to see the Loco Foco ship, misnamed "Lawrence," which has been sent to Loco Foco Westmoreland until Allegheny shall betray her interests, brought back in triumph and exultation by a Loco Loco victory? If not, vote the whole *Antimasonic ticket*.

Rally to the Polls! one and all! Let no lover of his country stay at home. Recollect that if the PEOPLE *only turn out*, the *defeat* of D. R. PORTER is certain. Rouse up your friends —visit the indifferent—awaken them to a sense of their duty and bring them up to the contest and all will be safe—D. R. PORTER will be hurled from a seat he has disgraced—Dr. GAZZAM will again be informed that the people do not need his services, and WM. LITTLE will be taught that his attempt to secure the election of a Loco Foco, by creating dissensions in the Anti-Porter ranks, meets with the stern condemnation of the Whig and Antimasonic voters of Allegheny county.

THE MERCURY has taken its cue from the Advocate, and is abusing the South Ward Whigs quite lustily. It is amusing to see how these *Loco Focos* and *Loco Foco Whigs* act together. No sooner had the Advocate pronounced the South Ward Whigs to be of a *spurious* character, than the Mercury chimes in and cries out, oh, yes, the South Ward Whigs are terrible fellows, "Masons," and "Craig Antimasons," &c.,&c. Never mind, Messrs. PARKIN & SMITH, the South Ward Whigs don't care a straw for either of you. They are not so blind as not to see that the Advocate has debased its character as a Whig paper by thus consenting to play second fiddle to GAZZAM, CALLAN & Co.

MORE OF THE COALITION.—We understand that an arrangement has been effected between the *Locofocos* and *Locofoco Whigs* of *Reserve* township, somewhat of the following character —the *Locofocos* have agreed to vote for JOHN SAMPSON for Treasurer, provided their allies, the *Locofoco Whigs*, vote for Dr. GAZZAM for the Senate. They are to *pair off* in the style of opposition members of Congress. We call upon our friends in that district to watch the doings of these coalitionists. Mr. SAMPSON is devoted to *Masonry*, and it is in accordance with the spirit of masonry to help a *brother in distress*, RIGHT OR WRONG—even to the swallowing of GAZZAM, *Locofocoism* and all. The returns from that district will tell how many have entered into this *Masonic Loco Foco coalition*.

MR. LITTLE'S HATRED TO ANTIMASONRY.—the hatred of Mr. LITTLE to Antimasonry is sufficiently seen in his Butler County address, and has been apparent to every one who has listened to his speeches during the canvass.—But he made an assertion, at the meeting in Allegheny, which shows in a more striking light his determined opposition to Antimasons. He said he had often voted the Antimasonic ticket, but that he *never would support an Antimasonic ticket again*. Must not his hatred be of the most malignant character, to lead him to make such a rash expression?

What have Antimasons done to excite such bitter opposition? Have they deserted Whig principles? No, there are no better Whigs than Antimasons. Have they ever, in any manner or form, countenanced or leagued with Locofocos, to put down Whigs, or for any other purpose? No, nothing of the kind. Locofocos are their natural and bitter foes. Have they ever *broke their faith* with any Whig candidate on their ticket, or with the Whig party. No; such treachery lies not at their door.

What is the matter, then? Why simply, because Antimasons are the determined opposers of all *secret societies*, and are determined not to give up their organization until such societies cease to exist, or are prohibited by law in such a way as to destroy their dangerous tendencies. This is the head and front of our offending, and for this Mr. LITTLE has proclaimed publicly a determination never *to vote an Antimasonic ticket again*.

Suppose Messrs. RIDDLE and FORSYTHE, Antimasons who are now running on the same ticket with Mr. LITTLE, should be nominated by an Antimasonic Convention next year, could they expect Mr. LITTLE's vote?—Certainly not, but they might expect his most determined opposition. Surely these gentlemen must feel very awkwardly situated. They profess to be *Antimasons*, and yet they are on a ticket with a man who is engaged in a most bitter crusade against *Antimasonry*, and are supported by a clique who are in coalition with the Loco Focos to put down Antimasonry.—We do not envy them their position.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL GAZETTE.—This old and able paper, after being published for twenty years by WM. FRY, has been transferred to the hands of his sons, J. REESE FRY and EDWARD P. FRY.

It is hereafter to be conducted independent of party politics, and to be published in the morning in place of the evening, and is to be sold only for cash. Although the present proprietors bid fair to publish a spirited and interesting paper, yet we part with the old National Gazette with regret. We wish the new publishers success.

For the Gazette.

THE DISCUSSION IN ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

After organizing the meeting, Mr. Little was called on first, and spoke 50 minutes.—Making an excellent speech, in which he showed the various ways that David R. Porter was playing with the State; laid bare the clearing of the Reservoir, and other matters in regard to Porter's administration; also showed how the Governor had abused the Veto Power, &c, and closed his remarks by showing the difference between the Whig and Antimasonic Tickets

Next on the carpet came Edward D. Gazzam, the pride and boast of the Locofoco party. He swelled and foamed, roared and pitched for about an hour, "in which time he displayed about as much good sense as in the cholera case;" and when he was done speaking, you knew about as much as when he began. He did not even answer to the charges made against his party by Mr. Little—namely, the clearing of the Reservoir, Roger's pardon, &c., he forgot all this, but prated about "gull traps," Stevens, and the Poor House; in a word, substantiated nothing. The Locos were driven to frenzy by his speech, and some of them were likely to bite their fingers off.

Now came Mr. Darsie. He laid every thing down in its true light; showed the corruptness of David R. Porter's administration—in a word, rooted Porter out of his seat at Hatrisburgh, and proved to the satisfaction of every honest minded man, that Porter should be removed, and John Banks placed in his stead.—Even the Loco Focos trembled at his "disclosures," and I can tell you they were glad when his hour was up.

Next came Gazzam. He was even worse this time than the first: could neither say or do anything but villify and blackguard the Bank party. The Locos looked on him with disgust—and now and then a demoniac "laugh" from the assessor of Robinson Township. I even heard some of them say that a change of officers was a good thing. When Gazzam was about half done with his second speech your listner came away.

A CITIZEN OF ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.
Oct. 6, 1841.

THE CABINET.—The Washington Globe of Saturday evening states that the Hon. John C. Spencer of New York has been appointed Secretary of War. Mr. S. now fills the office of Secretary of State of New York.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE CABINET COMPLETE.—Letters from Washington state that the Hon. John C. Spencer, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of War. The Cabinet, therefore, now stands thus:

Daniel Webster of Mass. Secretary of State.
Walter Forward of Penn. " " the Treasury.
Abel P. Upsher of Va. " " the Navy.
John C. Spencer of N. Y. " " War.
Hugh. S. Legare of S. C. Attorney General.

Three members from the slave States, and three from the free States.—*Penna. Inquir.*

HON. WALTER FORWARD.—The first time we met with the present Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, was many years ago, in our State Legislature at Harrisburg. He was at that time a representative from Allegheny county. He spoke on that occasion with great ability. We then placed Mr. Forward in the first class of able debaters. He was afterwards returned to Congress from that congressional district. For a number of years Mr. Forward devoted himself most sedulously to his profession. He therefore justly ranks among the most distinguished lawyers of the western country. Gen. Harrison told a friend that it was the wish of the western people of Pennsylvania, to have Mr. Forward appointed Attorney General of the U. S. That was however immediately after his election offered to Mr. Crittenden, the bosom friend of Mr. Clay. General Harrison, however anxious to avail himself of his high legal abilities, sent him the appointment of District Attorney of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. This he declined. The old general, a first rate judge of men, still anxious to have Mr. Forward's services, for the goverament, therefore tendered him the Comptrollership of the Treasury, an office formerly held by the late Gov. Wolf. This appointment Mr. Forward accepted; the duties of which he was performing with great ability when Mr. Ewing resigned, and President Tyler asked him to take the vacant place, and we are much gratified with his acceptance. There is no man in the whig ranks, whose appointment could please Pennsylvania better than Walter Forward's.

For many years a resident of the city of Pittsburgh, the great seat of manufactures of this country, he is well acquainted with the manufacturing interests. Besides, Pittsburgh being at the head of steamboat navigation, he is thoroughly acquainted with our immense internal commerce. Educated upon the seaboard, in one of our Eastern States, he is intimately acquainted with matters connected with foreign commerce, and possesses excellent business habits; a requisite of great value to the head of the Treasury Department.—*Amer. Sentinel.*

Death of Col. M'Creery.—A letter from Westmorland, conveys to us the melancholy intelligence of the death of our much esteemed friend, Col. Wm. M'Creery, (of Washington County,) President of the Board of Appraisers of Damages. He died on the 27th ult., at the residence of his brother in Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, after a very short illness. Col. M'Creery was in public life many years, serving the people of the State as a sound democrat in the Legislature, and executive offices; and always with integrity and fidelity to his principles and important trusts.—*Harris. Reporter.*

Another Slave Case.—We learn by the Oberlin Evangelist that a colored man, his wife and two children, were arrested in Lorain county some two weeks since, while waiting for a boat to convey them across the lake. On examination, it appeared that they were owned by a Mr. Reeder a citizen of Cincinnati. Blank affidavits had been made out by the Mayor of Sandusky City and left at the lake ports, ready to be used when they arrived. In this way they were arrested and brought before Judge Long, of Elyria. After hearing the case, the court set them at liberty, on the ground that the law requires that the claim shall be made by the owner of the slaves or his agent, and the man making the affidavit did not assert in it, nor offer any proof that he was the slave holder's agent. The Evangelist has information that the slaves are now beyond the reach of their Ohio master, or his Kentucky agent.—*Cleve. Herald.*

WILLIAMSON AGAIN ARRESTED.—This notorious individual, whose name has been frequently before the public in connexion with charges of burglary, has been again arrested at Harrisburgh, at the instance of Mr. Lescure, and is now in Lancaster jail. We learn that several bills of lading were found upon him, of silks and other goods sent to Pittsburgh. Also, bills of lading of merchandise shipped at this port for New Orleans. Fortunately, the vessel on board of which the goods for New Orleans were stowed, had not left the river; and the packages or boxes were recovered, and some of them will, we understand, be opened this morning before his honor, the Mayor. It is hoped that this well-timed discovery and arrest, will throw some light on the late robberies in Philadelphia and neighboring cities. —*Penna. Inquirer.*

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

Arrest of EDWARDS, alias CALDWELLL, the great Forger.

The individual charged with being guilty of the recent extensive forgeries upon Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., and upon Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander & Co. of Liverpool, through their agent, Edgar Corrie, Jr., Esq., of New York, was arrested in this city on Saturday last, and is now in Moyamensing prison, awaiting the requisition of Gov. Seward. It will be remembered, that some time since, the forger addressed letters to Brown & Brothers, and several other eminent firms, stating that he had been left a large property at Rio, and asking them for the names of their correspondents at that place, through whom he could transact business. Most of the houses declined transactions of the kind, because of the want of proper references. On the 10th of August, however, Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., and Mr. Clibborn, formerly the agent of Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander & Co., received letters from Messrs. Mauncell, White & Co., of New Orleans, introducing to their acquaintance, and commencing to their attention in the most kindly terms, a Mr. John P. Caldwell, who was described as a planter of the highest character in the South, and every way entitled to consideration and confidence.

These letters stated that Messrs. Mauncell, White & Co. had on hand about one thousand bales of cotton, the property of Mr. Caldwell and his mother, and that he, Mr. Caldwell, was authorized to draw on them for any amount not exceeding $80,000. The letters of introduction were written with great art and tact, upon the same kind of paper usually used by the N. Orleans firm, and various commercial phrases were introduced, which together with the closeness of the imitation of the hand writing, must have deceived the most vigilant. Correspondence was immediately opened between the pretended Southern planter, Caldwell, and Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., as well as Mr Corrie, to whom Caldwell had been referred by Mr. Clibborn, the agency of Fletcher, Alexander & Co. having passed into his (Corrie's) hands. The matter thus in train, Caldwell enclosed each of the houses above named an order on Messrs. Mauncell, White & Co. of N. Orleans, for the one thousand bales of cotton, and drew upon them for about $25,000 each.—These drafts were accepted and cashed. In one instance, the money was enclosed and forwarded to Caldwell at Fredericksburgh, and in the other, to Alexandria. He received the two amounts, and had the cool assurance to return letters thanking the houses for their promptness and attention to his business.

On forwarding the drafts and orders to Messrs. Mauncell, White & Co., of New Orleans, these gentlemen were not a little astonished, and immediately replied that they knew no such a man as Caldwell, that they had no such cotton as was described, had never written any such letters of introduction, and in short, pronounced the whole affair a fraud.—The roguery was thus detected, and the gentlemen who had been so artfully plundered, immediately conferred with the police of New York and Philadelphia, consulted one or two legal advisers, and attempted to ferret out the villain.

About the beginning of last week, the gentlemen to whom the matter was confided, had their suspicions excited, and put their wits to work, as well to weave a chain of testimony as to identify the forger. On Friday, the Mayor of New York also became active to discover the whereabouts of a person whose real name is believed to be Monroe Edwards, and whose conduct had excited no little distrust. Mr. O. W. Lowndes, the well-known and efficient Police Magistrate of New York, tracked Edwards to this city, arrived here on Saturday, and immediately consulted Joseph R. Harts, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar. Together, they succeeded at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, through the medium of the Post Office, in ascertaining that Edwards resided at a boarding house in Front street.

They forthwith obtained the necessary warrant from Recorder Vaux, and with the assistance of High Constable William Young, arrested the suspected individual. He made no resistance whatever, and appeared perfectly self-possessed. He is about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, good looking and genteel in his appearance. He is a native of Kentucky, but has resided the most of his life in Louisiana and Mississippi. He has also been in Texas, which Republic, it is believed he was compelled to leave, in consequence of a fraudulent attempt with regard to some slaves. His letters in relation to this matter, are quite curiosities. About $44,000 were found in his trunk; $32,000 in notes, and the rest in gold. The testimony against him is strong. His counsel is George M. Dallas, Esq., and the houses forged upon, have engaged William M. Meredith and Joseph R. Hart, Esqrs. He has been in New York and Baltimore, since he obtained the money, and intended to leave the city on Sunday morning for New Orleans.—It is thought that he acted in the affair without confederates.

The accused was yesterday afternoon taken before Judge Randall on habeas corpus—the object being either to obtain his discharge or a reduction of bail. After an examination of witnesses, he was remanded. The hearing on habeas corpus will be continued this morning.

LOSS OF STEAMBOATS.—The St. Louis Republican has an interesting article, on the "*injustice to Western Interests*" manifested by the General Government in neglecting to remove snags out of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, from which we extract the following interesting facts. We trust this subject will be pressed upon the attention of the next Congress in such a manner as to lead to immediate action. The whole West is interested in the improvement of the rivers, and should knock at the doors of the Capitol loud enough to be heard and answered.

Since the 1st day of January, 1841, the following boats engaged in the St. Louis trade have been lost:

The Vermont, sunk between St. Louis and the mouth of the Ohio, valued at			$5,000
Rienzi,	do	do	8,000
Peoria,	do	do	5,000
Chester,	do	do	20,000
Homer,	do	do	6,000
Maid of Orleans,		do	25,000
Oregon,	do	do	20,000
Keokuk,	do	do	6,000
Wm. Paris,	do	do	12,000
A. M. Phillips,	do	do	6,000
Tchula,	do	do	15,000
U. S. Mail,	do	do	15,000
Brazil, sunk on the upper Mississippi;			8,000
Caroline,	do	below mouth of Ohio,	35,000
Chief Magistrate,		do do	15,000
Baltic,		do do	12,000
Malta sunk in the Missouri,			15,000
Missouri; burnt at the wharf,			50,000
Total value,			$290,000

The above we believe is a complete list of all the boats totally lost; and the value of them is set down below the rate they were insured at, and all greatly below their actual cost. The first cost of these vessels would not fall short of $400,000.

Of these vessels, not exceeding fifteen per centum has been saved of the wrecks. In fact we believe the actual amount much below this sum. The loss upon hulls alone, within less than nine months, may be safely set down at not less than $250,000.

To the loss of hulls there is to be added the loss of cargoes, which, by a careful estimate made from the best means in the possession of the Insurance offices, may be set down as exceeding the sum of $363,000—making the total losses on hulls and cargoes within the nine months, $620,500.

In this estimate it will be perceived that no allowance is made for incidental losses, such as loss of time, being thrown out of employment, &c., &c., neither have we carried into the estimate any of the partial losses where the boats have been saved and repaired. This last sum would swell the amount at least $150,000.

The Missouri was burnt at the wharf but no cargo was lost in her. By the Brazil, which was lost on the Upper Mississippi, no cargo—and the loss of cargo on the Malta, on the Missouri, in our estimate is set down at only $10,000. From these facts it appears that the loss on hulls on the Mississippi, between this port and N Orleans, has been $217,000 and on cargoes $353,000. Of these amounts, the whole, except perhaps the loss of the Baltic, is chargeable to the snags in the river.

ANOTHER BOAT LOST.—The steam boat *United States Mail*, Captain Montfort, was snagged on Friday last, at the head of Hat Island, and sunk to her boiler deck. The cargo, principally Flour, and the boat, will be a total loss. The insurance on the cargo is divided among several of the offices of this city. The Maid of Kentucky sunk, after her collision with the Baltic, below fort Adams, but was raised. The cargo, which was principally from this city, must be seriously damaged.—*St. Louis N. Era.*

A NOBLE EXAMPLE OF EARLY TIMES.—About the year 1776 a circumstance occurred, which deserves to be written on adamant. In the war of New England with the aborigines, the Mohegan tribe of Indians early became friends of the English. Their favorite ground was on the banks of the river, (now the Thames), between New London and Norwich, A small remnant of the Mohegans still exist, and they are sacredly protected in the possession and enjoyment of their favorite domain on the banks of the Thames. The government of this tribe had become hereditary in the family of the celebrated Chief Uncas. During the time of my father's mercantile prosperity, he had employed several Indians of this tribe in hunting animals, whose skins were valued for their fur. Among these was one named Zachary, of the royal race, an excellent hunter, as ever lived. When he had somewhat passed the age of fifty, several members of the royal family who stood between Zachary and the throne of his tribe, died, and he found himself with only one left between him and the empire. In this momen this better genius resumed its sway, and he reflected seriously. "How can such a drunken wretch as I am aspire to be the chief of this honorable race? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? I will drink no more!"

He solemnly resolved never again to taste any drink but water, and he kept his resolution.

I had heard this story and did not entirely believe it; for young as I was, I already took in the prevailing contempt for Indians. In the beginning of May the annual election of the principal officers of the (then) colony was held at Hartford, the capital.

My father attended officially, and it was customary for the chief of the Mohegans also to attend. Zachary had succeeded to the rule of his tribe. My father's house was situated about midway on the road between Mohegan and Hartford, and the old chief was in the habit of coming a few days before the election, and dining with his brother governor. One day the mischievous thought struck me to try the sincerity of the old man's temperance. The family were seated at dinner, and there was excellent home-brewed beer on the table. I addressed the old chief—"Zachary, this beer is excellent; will you taste it?"

The old man dropped his knife and fork—leaned forward with stern intensity of expression; his black eye sparkling with indignation was fixed on me. "John," said he, "you do not know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! I tell you that I am an Indian! I tell you that I am, and that, if I should but taste your beer, I could not stop until I got to rum, and become again the drunken, contemptible wretch your father remembers me to have been. John, while you live, never tempt any man to break a good resolution." Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. I was thunderstruck. My parents were deeply affected; they looked at each other, at me, and at the venerable old Indian, with deep feelings of awe and respect. They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it. Zachary lived to pass the age of eighty, and sacredly kept his resolution. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Yantic, the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on land now owned by my friend, Calvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the grave of the old chief lately, and repeated to myself his inestimable lesson.—*Autobiography of Col. Trumbull.*

LOOK AT THIS.

JUST received at the New York Lace Store, 55 Wood street, the largest and handsomest assortment of Thread Laces, French Collars, Flowers, Ribbands, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, direct from London and Nottingham. The Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are particularly solicited to call and see for themselves, as they will be offered at the lowest prices, Thread Edgings from 6 to 31¼ cts. per yard, figured Washblond Laces 3 cts., Sicle Thread Laces, from 6 to 25 cts., Washblond Netts 12½ cts., and a variety of fancy Netts, 25 to 75 cts. Also a handsome assortment of Sheane Ribbands of the newest style, from 37½ to 44cts.; a handsome assortment of Cap Ribbands, from 4 to 12½ cts. A variety of Foreign Tuscans, plain and fancy Straw Bonnets, with a large assortment of Tuscan and Straw Braid.

N. B. French Fashions just received from New York and Philadelphia. All orders for Millinery neatly executed.

Oct. 5, 1841.—d2w&w1mo.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

—On Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be offered for sale by public outcry, at the Auction rooms of P. M'Kenna, No. 63 Wood street, Pittsburgh, the following property, to wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on the east corner of Market and 4th streets—25 feet on Market street, and extending back on 4th street 59 feet 10½ inches to an alley 13 feet wide, together with the substantial and commodious four story brick building thereon. The different flats of this building being easy of access from Fourth street, have eligible rooms for business or public purposes.

Also, a lot of ground adjoining the above, on Market street, 16 feet front, and extending back to an alley, 59 feet 10½ inches, together with the four story brick building thereon, and the right of way of an alley in the rear of these lots, 13 feet wide. These two pieces of property are in the finest situations and among the very best stands for business—within 30 yards of the principal market.

These two properties are together, subject to dower during the life of Mrs. Agnes Irwin of 1834 dollars, annually.

Also, at the same time and place, the following ground rents, from improved property in Wood street, Diamond alley and elsewhere in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit: annual ground rents of 40 dollars, 60 dollars, 31½ dollars, issuing out of parts of lot No. 409, in Wood's plan of Pittsburgh; also an annual ground rent of 72½ dollars issuing out of lots No. 459 and 460 in said plan; also an annual ground rent of 100 dollars issuing out of part of lot No. 351 in said plan; also several annual ground rents, amounting in all to the sum of 132 dollars issuing out of parts of out lot No. 3 in said plan.

Also a tract of land in Butler County, No. 51, in the fifth District of Depreciation lands, containing 285¼ acres, 4 miles from Freeport and the Pennsylvania Canal, near Sarber's Mill, and within a few rods of the Butler and Freeport Turnpike Road.

Also, the Banking House including the dwelling, and lot, 60 feet front on Fourth street and 152 feet deep, being part of lot No. 351 in Wood's plan of Pittsburgh.

This substantial and convenient Banking House and well built and spacious dwelling, is situate immediately opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh, and in the heart of the city. The whole structure is of the best workmanship and material, and the elegant portico is of white marble.

Also, Lot No. 142 in the village of Lawrenceville, so ith of the U. S. Arsenal, 50 feet front by 140 deep.

Terms of sale. One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of the sale, and the residue in one and two years, in equal instalments, to be secured by bond and warrant of Attorney and a mortgage of the premises. The title deed to contain the usual covenant of special warranty only.

W. H. DENNY,
Agent for J. Dundas and others, Trustees,
P. M'KENNA,
Oct. 5, 1841.—d&wts. Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

JUST received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent in from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY; for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK. We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

RICHMOND, Wayne Co., Indiana, April 20, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the Wild Cherry Syrup, and wish you would send me some more immediately. It is becoming very popular. Our citizens have heretofore been imposed upon, by some worthless nostrums, and were somewhat incredulous at first; but it is now coming into general use.

Please consign to E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Yours, respectfully,

D. P. HOLLOWAY.
CURTISS & Co.,

ONLY Agents for Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where also may be had, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug 20.

BUSINESS STAND AND FARM FOR SALE.—246 acres of Land 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. There are about 160 acres cleared and under good fence; the balance is well timbered; and there is a tolerable good hewed log House, and a large hewed log Barn and Stable; also, a good pump of water at the door; the land is perfectly level, and fit for cultivation; it is well watered, having one or more springs in each field.

There are two orchards of about 13 acres, the most part grafted fruit, and in good bearing order at present. It will be sold low and on accommodating terms, (one third in hand and the balance in five yearly payments,) or will be exchanged for merchandize, such as Dry Goods or Groceries, or Real Estate in Allegheny or Pittsburgh. Title indisputable. Also, a Farm containing 65 acres, 7 miles from Pittsburgh. Enquire of ALEX. SMITH,
Sept. 10.—wtf. Auctioneer, Allegheny.

LOOK AT THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., August, 1840.

Dear Sir—The supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry forwarded to us is disposed of. The greatest good has been experienced from its use, in cases almost hopeless. We shall be pleased, if you forward another supply immediately.

TON & MIDDLETON,
Editors of Shelby News.

For sale by CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agents for the West.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Aug. 20, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Stafford Young, (late of Pittsburgh, Merchant,) will please call on the subscriber at his house on Smith field street, in order to settle their accounts, notes, &c. Those having claims due from said decedent, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to THOMAS DICKSON,
Sept. 10.—w8t. Administrator.

GOLD AND SILVER wanted at the highest rate of premium by
Sept. 6. N. HOLMES & SON.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected; in pursuance thereof, I, *BENJAMIN WEAVER, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny*, do, therefore, make known, and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several election districts therein.

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh including the following boundaries to wit—beginning at the middle of Liberty and Marbury Streets, and running thence down Marbury Street to the Allegheny River, thence along the Allegheny River to the confluence with the Monongahela River, thence up the Monongahela River to the middle of Wood Street, thence up the middle of Wood Street to the middle of Diamond Alley, thence up the middle of Diamond Alley to the middle of Market Street, thence along down the middle of Market Street to the middle of Liberty Street and thence down the middle of Liberty Street, to the place of beginning;—being the *First* (West) *Ward*,—to meet at the Court House in the Diamond.

The electors of all that part of the city of Pittsburgh included in the following boundaries, to wit—beginning at the foot of Wood Street on the Monongahela River, thence up the middle of Wood Street to the middle of Diamond Alley, thence along the middle of Diamond Alley to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road, thence along the said Road to the City Line, and thence up the same to the Monongahela River, thence down the said river to the place of beginning,—being the *Second* [South] *Ward*,—to meet at the house of *Hugh Duffy*, on the corner of Second and Grant Streets.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh lying South of the middle of Liberty Street, East of the middle of Market Street, Diamond Alley, and the boundaries of the Second Ward,—being the *Third* [East] *Ward*,—to meet at the house of Wm. Larimer, Jr., on Liberty Street, nearly opposite Hand Street.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh lying northwardly of the middle of Liberty Street, and eastwardly of the middle of Marbury Street,—being the *Fourth* [North] *Ward*,—to meet at the *Washington Coffee House*, corner of St. Clair and Penn Streets.

The electors of the Fifth Ward, late Borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and the Electors of that part of Pitt Township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the 2 Mile Run and the Allegheny River, including Springfield Farm and Wainright's Island, to meet at the house of *Alexander Stewart*, in the *Fifth Ward*, [late Northern Liberties,] of the City of Pittsburgh.

The electors of all that part of Pitt Township, included in the following boundaries—beginning at the Monongahela river, at the point where the eastern line of the city of Pittsburgh strikes the same; thence northwardly by the said city line to the boundary of the (late borough) northern liberties; thence along the same to the South Eastern corner of Boyle Irwin's Land: thence to the South Western corner of Springfield farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs; thence by the boundary of said farm, including the same, to the two Mile Run; thence up said run to Roup's Mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence in a straight line to Wm. Knox's farm house on the Four Mile Run; including the two last mentioned places; thence down said Four Mile Run to the Monongahela river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, to meet at the house now, or lately, occupied by *Conrad Freyrogle*, known by the name of the "Social Garden," on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike road, in said district.

The electors of Peebles Township are to meet at the *Office of the East Liberty Steam Mill*.

The Electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, to meet at the *Town House* of said Borough.

The Electors of that part of St. Clair Township, within the bounds of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house formerly occupied by *Dominic O'Conner* in said Borough.

The electors of that part of St. Clair Township within the following bounds, viz:—beginning on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Street's Run: thence down said river to the North East Corner of the Borough of Birmingham, thence southwardly along the line of said Borough to the south east corner thereof;—thence northwardly along the line of said Borough to the Monongahela River,—thence down the same to the mouth of Chartier's Creek on the Ohio river,—thence up said creek so far as to include John Bell's Farm,—thence by a line to include Robert Hays' and Jas. Bryson's Farms, to Willet's on Street's Run; thence down said run to the place of beginning—to meet at the house lately occupied by *A. H. Harshbarger*, in said Township, formerly Obey's, at the end of Monongahela bridge.

Electors of that part of St. Clair Township lying South and West of the Election District last above described, to meet at the house of *James Conner*, in said Township.

The Electors of Versailles Township are to meet at the White House, formerly owned by *Thomas Neel*, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road, in said Township.

The Electors of Wilkins Township are to meet at the house now occupied by *Francis Wilson*, on the Frankstown road, in said Township.

The Electors of Elizabeth Township, including the borough of Elizabeth, are to meet at the house of *John Wolden*, in said borough.

The Electors of Mifflin Township are to meet at the house of *James H. Neel*, in said Township.

The Electors of Plum Township are to meet at the house of *John Little*, in said Township.

The Electors of Jefferson Township are to meet at the house of *John King*, in said Township.

The Electors of Fayette Township are to meet at the house formerly *Matthew M'Coy's*, in Noblestown, in said Township.

The Electors of Robinson Township are to meet at the house of *Audley M'Farland*, in said Township.

The Electors of Moon Township are to meet at the house of *Adrian Aten*, in said Township.

The Electors of Findlay Township are to meet at the house of *John Charles*, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said Township.

The Electors of Ohio Township are to meet at the house now occupied by *John Hay*, in said Township.

The Electors of Ross Township, excepting those resident in the Borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house now occupied by *Henry Cryder*, in said Township.

The Electors of all that part of the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, not included within the incorporated limits of the Borough of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House in the village of Manchester.

The electors of the First Ward of the CITY OF ALLEGHENY are to meet at the house of Harmar De Haven, on Federal street.

The electors of the Second Ward of said city, at the house of J. Gfoering, corner of the Diamond and Ohio street.

The electors of the Third Ward of said city, at the house of Charles Vick, corner of East Common and First street:

And the electors of the Fourth Ward of said city, at the house of Mr. Hutchinson, corner of Anderson street and bank of the Allegheny river.

The Electors of Pine

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 4, 1841.

Loco Foco Whigs.—As the *conspiracy*, between the Loco Foco leaders and a small portion of the whig party in this city, has become so manifest as to excite the attention of the least observing, it may be as well to give these renegade Whigs a name which will designate their true position. The name at the head of this article appears to us to answer this purpose, as they *pretend to be Whigs in principle, while they are Loco Focos in practice, using all their influence to aid the election of Dr.* Gazzam, A BITTER LOCO FOCO—making use of the name of Mr. Little, to hide their ill-concealed designs. Let them be known hereafter, then, as LOCO FOCO WHIGS!

The Conspiracy.—If any thing were wanting to convince the most incredulous of the existence of a CONSPIRACY between the *Locofoco Whigs*, who support Mr. Little, and the Leaders of the Locofoco party, it will be found in the following from the Manufacturer of Saturday last. In speaking of the meeting at Broadhurst's, it says:

"Mr. D. felt that he was completely cornered by his whig opponent; he observed that the FRANK, CLEAR and MANLY SPEECH OF MR. LITTLE had carried conviction to the minds of those present."

Such is the language of a paper which teems, from one year's end to another, with the most vile and unscrupulous abuse of whigs and whig principles—a paper which stops at nothing, however low or false, to accomplish its purpose—no character however pure being safe from its attacks, none, however base, but it will stoop to whitewash. It is therefore evident that if the Manufacturer considered Mr. Little as standing in the way of the election of Dr. Gazzam it would not speak of that gentleman's "*frank, clear, and manly speech.*" No, indeed! Mr. Little might, in that case, have had the *honor* of being traduced and slandered by that sheet, instead of the *disgrace* of being praised by it. Mr. Little will find to his sorrow that the *kiss* of the Manufacturer is more dangerous than its *bite*.

While this sheet thus praises Mr. Little, it abounds with the coarest billingsgate in reference to Mr. Darsie, the regularly nominated candidate. Mr. Little is a *fine fellow*. Mr. Darsie is "*bare-faced*," "*ignorant*," "*imprudent*," &c. &c. Now who cannot see through this. Is it not evident that the editor of the Manufacturer understands the whole matter, and looks upon Mr. Little as an *efficient agent* in helping to raise the prostrate cause of Locofocoism, by assisting *indirectly* in the election of Dr. Gazzam.

A further evidence of the conspiracy is the sudden cessation of all hostilities between the Manufacturer and Advocate. These two papers vie with each other who shall villify the character of Mr. Darsie most. While the Advocate is filled with attacks upon the Gazette and the Antimasonic organization, it is as silent as the grave about the Manufacturer, and has not a word to say against Dr. Gazzam.

But it is useless to multiply arguments. The thing is self-evident, and calls for the reprehension of every true Whig and consistent opposer of Locofocoism.

Elizabeth Primary Meeting.—Our readers will recollect that the assertion has been made in the Advocate, and reiterated by Mr. Little at the meeting at Broadhurst's, that the Whigs were excluded from the primary meeting at Elizabeth, and an argument has been drawn from this, that there was a set design to drive the Whigs from among us. In order to show the incorrectness of this assertion, the following statement has been furnished us, by which it will be seen that though the Antimasons had a majority in the meeting, yet they REFUSED *by a vote to exclude the Whigs*. Thus has another Locofoco-Whig slander been nailed to the counter.

In obedience to the call of the Antimasonic County Committee of Correspondence a meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth Township and Borough was held in the Town Hall, in said Borough, on 29th May, 1841. The meeting was organized by calling Peter Wilson to the Chair, and appointing Dr. *Wm. A. Penniman* and *James A. Ekin* Sect'y's. The following named gentleman were then put in nomination to select from, to act as delegates in the Convention, on next Wednesday, in the city of Pittsburgh, viz: Robert Wallace, Col. Wm. Douglass as Antimasons,—Joseph Taylor, Esq., and F. C. Flannegin, Esq., as Whigs. A gentleman then rose and stated that, from what he had heard, Messrs. Taylor and Pollock, the delegates of last year, had not obeyed the instructions given by the meeting who appointed them, and if such was the case, he would move a vote of censure. After an interchange of opinion, it was dropt, when a motion was made that, as the meeting was called as an Antimasonic meeting, the Whigs retire. This motion was negatived, when another motion was made that the Antimasons retire, this was also voted down. The meeting then proceeded to vote by ballot, when it appeared that Robert Wallace had 35 votes, and Col. Douglass 31 votes,—Joseph Taylor had 25 votes, and F. C. Flannegin had 23 votes—thus the Antimasonic delegates were elected. The meeting then adjourned.

PETER WILSON.
R. WALLACE,
JACOB F. WALL.
JAMES PATTERSON.
JOHN McCURDY.

The Buffalo Advertiser says that the story of Capt. Knapp, of the Revenue Cutter on the Lake, throwing a ball into a British armed steamer near Cleveland, is the "latest hoax."

Jefferson College.—The editor of the Washington Reporter says, that an immense concourse of persons attended the "commencement" at Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, on last week. The young gentlemen graduates acquitted themselves with great credit.

Yellow Fever.—The New Orleans Courier of Sept. 20, announces 82 deaths, for the 48 hours previous.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Mr. White:—Thinking it might be interesting to your readers, I give, as far as my recollection serves, some of the incidents of the discussion of the Senatorial Candidates of the different political parties in our county, in Elizabeth: but first, it may be proper to say that the meeting was got up by the wire pullers of the "Little party," without even consulting the Antimasons and Whigs favorable to the Antimasonic ticket, and at so late a period, that if the Gazette or Visiter had published the call, the farmers of the township would not have received their papers in time to attend the meeting.

The meeting was not large, but from every indication we would have supposed, that those attending it, felt a deep interest in the discussion of the speakers. In the debate, Mr. Darsie led the way, and proved himself master of the subject. The wasteful expenditure and gross extravagance of D. R. Porter's Canal Commissioners, the peculation of public servants in the various departments, was fully demonstrated from authority not to be doubted. After showing the importance of the coming election, the unfitness of D. R. Porter and the fitness of Honest John Banks, he made way for Dr. Gazzam, who commenced by sneering and ended with sneering.

The Dr., instead of trying to refute the charges brought by Mr. Darsie against Porter and his Commissioners, began to talk about Mr. Lightner being a Whig, who sought to make political capital out of the investigation (a commendable kind of capital by the bye.) He said that Gov. Ritner swelled the State debt 16 millions, that Mr. Darsie required watching, &c. Mr. Little then rose, and said first, that he agreed with Mr. Darsie, but in *what*, he did'nt tell us. He seemed very anxious to talk about the County organization; repeated all the stale and often refuted charges against the party which put Mr. Darsie in nomination, but most carefully avoided saying any thing in opposition to the Doctor. Mr. Darsie, in his reply, triumphantly defended Gov. Ritner and Mr. Lightner, and stated that he courted a close investigation of his political course. Dr. Gazzam replied, and was followed in his turn by Mr. Little, who pursued the same course he did in his first speech.

In the evening the candidates spoke again.

Mr. Darsie proved himself fully able to contend with both his antagonists, and won for himself golden opinions. Dr. Gazzam is talented, but not sufficiently acquainted with the subject of State politics to discuss with Mr. Darsie, and hurts himself much by descending to personalties. Mr. Little is rather an engaging speaker in *manner*, is pleasing, but in *matter*, pshaw! He is evidently in league with Dr. Gazzam in promoting the election of D. R. Porter, and the Loco Foco Ticket from this county. An Original Harrison Man.

For the Gazette.

Mr. White:—I was really astonished to find the following paragraph in the Advocate of this morning:

"As to the charge of political management on the Court House gentry, that indeed was so well established by the speech of Mr. Flanigan on the same occasion, that further proof by Mr. Little was entirely unnecessary. Mr. F. in his speech alluded to the celebrated Peebles Township resolutions, and stated that when they were introduced into the February convention of which he was a member, that he rose to oppose them, and *that Mr. A. B. Craig came to him, and remarked, there is nothing wrong in these resolutions for I wrote them myself.* Was this dictation or was it not? *There was an editor in Pittsburgh writing resolutions for the adoption of a meeting to be held in Peebles Township, and yet we are told by Dr. C., he knew of no dictation.* Oh! shame, where is thy blush?"

Really, Mr. Little's friend, if it was not himself, was hard run to rescue him from the unpleasant dilemma in which he was involved by his barefaced misstatement about Mr. Stevens. Here the facts are stated with great precision and particularity. Mr. Flannegin rose to oppose certain resolutions. Mr. N. B. Craig came to him and said there was nothing wrong in them for "*I wrote them myself.* Then the grave comment is added: "There was an editor in Pitsburgh writing resolutions for a meeting in Peebles township."

It is a sufficient reply to this falsehood of Mr. Flannegin, to state that I left Pittsburgh in the beginning of February, and did not return until the 5th of March. That on the day the Convention met, I was at the house of my son-in-law, in Western Virginia, distant from Pittsburgh at least two hundred and sixty miles, and that I never saw or heard of the Peebles township resolutions until the day after my return, viz., on the 6th of March.

Circulating falsehoods is a perilous business, as Messrs. Little and Flannegin must find by sore experience.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

From the Butler Intelligencer, October 2.

THE DISCUSSION.

It is generally known to most of our citizens that a short time since an arrangement was made by a sub-committee of the Whig county committee with a similiar one from the Porter county committee, by which arrangement *the two Senatorial Candidates* were invited to address a joint meeting of both political parties in a public discussion of the questions now agitating the public mind. According to this arrangement a very large concourse of our citizens, of both parties, met in the court house on the evening of Tuesday last. *Both the Candidates were present.* The discussion was opened by Mr. Gazzam, who, instead of confining himself to questions which were a legitimate subject of debate, had the meanness to attack the private character of Mr. Darsie—to charge him with inconsistency—to attack his vote on the *Allegheny county* Poor house bill—to call him the bastard candidate of the "Court House clique"—to call him the masonic Antimasonic Whig anti-Whig candidate, and a thousand other things which had nothing to do with the discussion, and which could only have been introduced by Mr. Gazzam to gratify the promptness of his little, malignant heart, and divert public attention from the true issue before the people.

Mr. Darsie rejoined to Mr. Gazzam. He commenced by stating that he would not condescend to say any thing about the private opinions and acts of his opponent, (Mr. Gazzam) having more important matters to lay before his fellow citizens. Mr. Darsie then went on in a very able and lucid manner to lay bare the enormities of the present State administration. He exposed in a most masterly manner, the *Extravagance*, CORRUPTION and BRIBERY of the Governor and his canal Commissioners, and produced the *official documents* to prove all his statements. Mr. Darsie confined himself to the questions now before the people, and his arguments were such that every man, who is not infatuated with the spirit of party, must have been convinced by his reasoning. After Mr. Darsie had concluded, Mr. Gazzam again took the floor, as we expected, to endeavor, at least, to reply to the arguments of Mr. Darsie.

But nay---instead of attempting any reply to Mr. Darsie, he commenced another tirade of abuse about the "Court house clique," Allegheny Poor house, and many other trifling things which would have disgraced the first effort of a school boy. Mr. Darsie concluded in a masterly and triumphant manner, leaving an impression on the minds of every one, much in his favor, and against his opponent. Some of the Locofocos themselves confessed that they were disappointed in Mr. Gazzam, *and expressed great dissatisfaction at his course in refusing to make any effort to answer the charges brought against the Governor and his Canal Commissioners*, by Mr. Darsie. We doubt not that this discussion will have a most favorable effect to our cause—it certainly will, if the minds of our opponents are at all open to conviction.

Beware of Locofoco Deception and Falsehood.

A handbill is in circulation throughout this county, printed in the *German language*, charging Mr. Darsie, the Whig candidate for the Senate, with being *opposed to foreigners*, (and particularly the Germans) *having votes, unless they have been in this country twenty years*, and stating that Gazzam, the federal candidate, is very friendly to the Germans.—We warn our friends to be on the alert to detect every imposition which the Locofocos in their despair may attempt to perpetrate to sustain their sinking cause. The slander against Mr. Darsie in the handbill referred to is A FALSEHOOD, without the shadow of foundation, as the Locofocos themselves well know. Mr. Darsie *is, and always has been*, the friend of the naturalization laws, and friendly to the rights of the foreigner. This is so well known that it is almost needless to state it, but as some persons might be misled by this vile Locofoco fabrication, we have thought it proper to publicly refute it. Let the people remember that *these base and infamous handbills made their appearance in this county at the same time with Mr. Gazzam and we have good reason to believe that* GAZZAM HIMSELF *has been peddling them through the county* We say let the people lay their thumb upon a fellow who will be guilty of condescending to such vile and infamous means to promote his own election.—*But'er Intel*

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Utica, Tuesday Eve., Sept. 28.

It is now morally certain that the trial of McLeod will not be commenced before Monday next. Aside from the absence of part of his counsel, and the unfulfilled commissions, some very important witnesses are still absent. Bench warrants for several were forwarded this morning. Some material witnesses for the defence, who are beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, have kept away from an absurd fear of personal injury or peril of appearing. They will be brought here but cannot be present before Sunday. Yet I still believe that the defence might safely allow the prosecution to open on Friday, as the examination of witnesses for the prosecution can hardly be concluded in two days; and, considering the necessity and probable character of the cross-examination, I think it will not in three.

I have heard that Mr. Spencer may possibly consider it his duty to ask an examination of the "Patriot" witnesses for the prosecution separately and confidentially, so as to give the prisoner the full benefit of the cross-examination. I think he will not, however.

About thirty new witnesses arrived here this morning from the frontier. Willam L. Mackenzie, Gen. Sutherland, Gen. Theller and other "Patriot" notables are in attendance.—Gen. Wool and Capt. Scott of the Army are moving quietly about. A number of pickpockets also diversify the gathering assemblage. One (suspected) was apprehended this morning; one robbery, if no more, has taken place since last evening.

There is great and just dissatisfaction among the witnesses assembled here. They have been dragged from their homes in the very midst of the Fall business, and compelled to travel two or three hundred miles to attend this trial, yet the law makes no provision for their support or transportation, to say nothing of pay! Most of them are poor men; very few can lose three weeks' time and spend twenty or forty dollars without great inconvenience. Some have got trusted for their fare here; many have spent their last dollar, and know not what to do; I know of at least one essential witness who says he will go home to-morrow, as he has no money, and a friend who is going offers to pay his fare. This is all wrong, and the law should be amended this winter.

Capt. Appleby, who commanded the Caroline the night of her destruction, and has since been otherwise notorious, has not come, though I heard this morning that he had. He says he saw nothing and knew nothing that would be of use on the trial: he was awakened in the night by the noise of the attack, and fled for his life as rapidly as possibly, without seeing who were the assailants. But there are many others whose vision was keener or their imaginations more fertile than his.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

☞Found, on Saturday last, in the Diamond Market house, a leather Pocket Book, with a small sum of money in it. The owner can have it by calling at this office, identifying it, and paying expenses.

Oct. 4—d2t&w1t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

☞STOLEN from the subscriber, on the Philadelphia Turnpike, about 16 miles east of Pittsburgh, a BAY HORSE, six years old, with an old saddle on, having the skirts cut off. An old grey headed man, dressed in grey cassinet, much worn, with an old hair cap on, was seen to ride the horse off. Any person recovering said horse, and leaving it at Mr. Boyd's Tavern, in Stewartsville, Westmoreland county, or sending me word by a letter directed to Stewartsville, shall have the above reward and all expenses paid.

DANIEL SMITH,
Stewartsville, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
October 4, 1841—w3t*

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 1, 1841.

A.
Allsop Mr.
Annan Rev. Wm.
Arbuckle James
Aikins John
Alenson James
B.
Baker Joseph
Brunar Widow
Berry & M'Ginnis
Berry Archabald
Boyle William
Brackenridge Cornelia 2
Brackenridge Alex.
Bowen Eugenia H. 2
Beedell Dr.
Brindle Mrs. Elizabeth
Barnhart Sarah
Benson J. A.
Barclay Arthur
Brown Joseph
Brown William
Bradley Joseph
Beall Isaac W.
Biggs Susanna
Bradwell Miss E.
Benton John
Beatty Robert
Bolin Nancy
Bengert Casiner J. 2
Berry Margaret
Boyd Agnis
Broadfoot Stewart
Barr John U.
C.
Creighton Samuel
Creighton John
Campbell A.
Carr Mary
Clemmans Wm
Carrol Elizabeth
Congden James W. 2
Clarke John
Coffin N. E.
Charlton James
Congalton John
Calhoun Wm. D.
Carnahan John
Caldwell James
Crawfort W.
Creese Henry
Cole Benjamine
Collins Sarah
Cooper Nancy
Clarke Joseph
Cowden Jeremy
Cumming John
D.
Douthett Adela B.
Davis Dr. F.
Deary Mary Ann
Dodds William
Davis Widow
Dell Phillip
Dougherty Andrew
Doss Heinrich
Dripps John
Dehaven Jonathan
Dawson Francis
Dickson John
Dunlap Rev. Robert
Daubert Rev. Charles L.
F.
Ewig Daniel 2
Erers Catharine
Ebright James
Estep John
F.
Flanigen Francis C.
Fleming Miss B.
Fleming James R.
Freeman Maria Jane
Frizell John S.
Farner William
Forrester Margaret
Fisk Mrs. D. D.
Fisher Mary
G.
Gillespie John H.
Gellespie Samuel
George Jonas
Gettis John 3
Gallagher Margaret
Graham William
Greenlies Robert
Gear Hon. R. C. 2
Gochenr George 2
Gilbert Solomen S.
Glyde Mr.
Graimm Dr. J. J.
Godfrey Edward
Gaitey Sears
Greenlee Susanna
Gebhort John
Graham Fanny
H.
Hacketsweller John
Harper William
Hummel Francis
Hibler Maria
Halsart Jas
Haile avid
Hartin Villiam
Harris njamin F.
How William
Hernden Rev. Adolphus
Hawkins Louisa
Hull Sarah J.
Hunter Thomas
Hunter Wm.
Hodge Geo.
Herron Samuel & John
Hays James
Hays Mary C. R.
Hays R. & T.
Hays Alex.
Halsart James
Hays Matilda A.
Halhan William
I.
Ivory Peter
Lowry John
Luker James
Lyon J. Patton
M'.
M'Coppin Joseph
M'Caub Thomas
M'Clelland Virginia
M'Clelland Nathan
M'Clelland Samuel
M'Clelland George W.
M'Clerning Harris
M'Donald Mrs. H. M.
M'Ellroy William
M'Ginnis William
M'Gill Martha
M'Gill James
M'Gillaray Jane 2
M'Garthy Matthew
M'Junkins Catharine
M'Kelvey Hugh
M'Knight John 2
M'Krall James
M'Lean Hugh
M'Micken Catharine
M.
Mellier Adolphus 2
Murdock Wm.
Miller Sarah Jane
Morton Joseph
Miller Thomas
Martenius Cornelius
Minner Mary E.
Mockel Carl
Michael Elizabeth
Magee Widow
Marks Isaac
Mason Eliza
Miller Sarah
Martenius John
Martin William
Morrison Nancy
Mathias Daniel 2
Marchal John 2
Moody George
Murray William
Morgan David S.
Morrow Jane
Munn David
Metzler Elias
Monroe Daniel
Moorhend J. K.
Murray Issabella
Morrow John
Mathew Joseph
N.
Normand James
Newell Susan
Neal Thomas
O.
Orr Letitia Jane
Orr John
O'Hanlon Peter
Old Wm.
P.
Phillips John
Phillips Nancy
Pebles Sarah
Potts Clarisa P.
Patterson Samuel
Pettigrew Samuel
R.
Ruff Joseph
Reed Joseph
Robinson Alexander
Randlett Benjamin 2
Russell Mr.
Robinson Samuel
Rodgers Priscilla
Risher A. B.
Robinson Letitia
Reamer Francis
Riddel Ludwig
S.
Schrib D.
Shelenbarger Eliza
Sanderson John
Stewart Andrew & Thos
Shaffer Sarah 2
Smith Wm M.
Sentz Jacob
Stewart Wm. B.
Sanderson John
Scherer F.
Sanders Julia
Spilman George
Shaw Hannah
Stevens James
Scott Mary A.
Smith Leonard
Shaw Samuel
Smith Joseph B.
Smith Richard
Sargent Dr. John
Smith John C. 2
Smith John
Sparke A. K.
Stratman Henry
Stailey Mary
Smith Thomas
Sterritt James
Spencer Margaret J.
Shaffer Alex.
Sills Mr.
Shaffer David
Sovren Mary
Sandles John
Sutter Francis
Smelsan John
Scott David H.
Stewart Samuel
Sloan Andrew
T.
Tyson Wm.
Thorn James
Tottan Mr.
Thorn Smith 2
Tannehill Jas C.
Taylor John
Thomas Martha
Thompson Peggy Ann
Taylor James
Traynor Patrick
V.
Vance Sarah
Vanwickle Nicholas
Vildebee Charles
W.
Way Margaret
Williams Miss
Watson Hugh
Williams Eliza
Will Jacob
White Nahun
Wallace Catharine
Wallace Nancy
Wolf Thos M.
Williams Robert
Williams Jacob
Williams Thos R.
Williams John
White Thos.
Woods Thomas
Wandel Rosanna
Wells Samuel L.
Woods Joseph
Wier Patrick
Webster George
Williams George W.
Williams R. A.
Watt Eleanor
White Diana
Weigly H. N.
Watt Jane
Wadsworth Sarah
Wallace Marion
Y.
Young Susan
Z.
Zender John C.

R. C. FLEESON, P. M.

Oct 4, 1841.—d1&w2t.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the subscriber, guardian of Thomas Love and Margaret Love, minor heirs of Frederick Love, deceased, will offer for sale at public vendue, on *Monday, the 25th of this month*, at the New Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the two undivided third parts of a tract of land in Pine township in said county, containing ninety-nine acres and forty-five perches, strict measure, be the same more or less; adjoining lands now or late of Jacob Stoup, J. George, Dan'l Henry, David Deer, and others; it being the same tract of land which Benjamin Chew conveyed to Samuel Thompson, and the said Samuel Thompson and wife conveyed to Federick Love, the above Intestate, as will more fully appear by reference to Record Book R. 2d., Vol. 42, page 232, &c, also Record Book Y. 2d, Vol. 48, pages 229 to 232. The entire tract will be sold and a deed executed by the widow and the other heir, who is now over 21 years of age, so that a good title and immediate possession will be given for the whole tract. Terms at sale.

D. GILLELAND, Guardian.
Attest—T. L. McMillan, Clerk.
October 4, 1841—d3t&w3t.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed Monday, the 22d day of November next, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House, in the Borough of Greensburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE STROUSE.

October 5, 1841.—w3t.

1,112 LBS. PRINTING INK.

JUST received at the Methodist Book Store, 184 Liberty street, 1,112 lbs Eddy's News and Book Printing Ink, of various No's, and in kegs of assorted sizes.

A supply of the above constantly on hand. This article of Printing Ink has been proved by fair trial, to be of very superior quality,—our printers say, superior to any in market. Sept. 27.—d&w.

Mary Forbes by her next friend David Reece vs. Edward Forbes. } No. 67, March T., 1841. Libel for Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

Sir—You are hereby required to take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for a decree of Divorce from the bond of Matrimony, and that the Court have appointed, the 4th Monday of October next, for hearing said application, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

MAGRAW & HAMILTON,
Attorneys for Libellant.
B. WEAVER, Sheriff.

Sept. 27, 1841.—w4t.

Nancy Brady by her next friend Archibald M'Lease vs. Jefferson Brady. } No. 73, March T., 1841, Common Pleas, Libel for Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

Sir—You are hereby required to take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for a decree of Divorce from the bond of Matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed the 4th Monday of October next, for hearing said application, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

NANCY BRADY,
by her Attorney,
H. C. MOORHEAD.
B. WEAVER, Sheriff.

Sept 27, 1841.—w4t.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

W. M. & S. C. COOPER, WHOLESALE DEALERS,

No. 107, Wood street, Pittsburgh,

ARE just receiving a large supply of *Foreign and Domestic* DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which they invite their customers and all others wishing to purchase to call and examine. Sept. 17, 1841.—w3.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA OR WILD CHERRY;

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases Indicative of CONSUMPTION.

THAT Awful Destroyer of Human Life, unless arrested, called Consumption, is completely conquered by the timely use of this celebrated Medicine. Thousands and tens of thousands find an untimely grave, by sheer neglect, or by dallying with some ineffectual nostrum. The evidence in favor of this preparation of Wild Cherry, in pectoral diseases, is undeniable.

No one, heretofore, has ever been so successful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, or other symptoms, which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours, and distressing nights, turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose.

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned are the ONLY Agents for Allegheny County, for this Celebrated Medicine. CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied, at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY—CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold; having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under his treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry* and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WANTED, the above sum of money secured by real estate worth one hundred thousand dollars. The loan will be taken for for three or five years, and received as follows: On the first day of November $5,000, on the first of January 5,000, on the first of February 5,000, and on the first of March 5,000: interest paid semi-annually in any of the Banks of Pittsburgh. One half to be in good currency, the remainder in par funds. The above loan offers to guardians and others who may have money to place at interest, one of the safest investments ever offered in this county. It will be taken in sums of from two to five thousand dollars, or the whole amount.

Application addressed to E. M., left at the Gazette office, will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 17, 1841.—d&wtf.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE Saw Mill now occupied by Messrs. Scott, McKelvy & Wilson, I will sell on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

JAMES B. MORGAN,
Sept 20.—d&wtf. at his residence near the Mill.

Register's Office, Sept. 25, 1841.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, on Monday, the 25th day of October next, for confirmation and allowance.

The Administration account of David Frew, by his Administrator, Robert Sterrett, of the estate of Joseph Felius, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert M'Gill and William Hemingray, Administrators of the estate of Ann Hemingray, deceased.

The Administration account of Jeremiah Dunlavy, Administrator of the estate of Patrick McCall, deceased.

The Administration account of Andrew Fleming, Administrator of the estate of Walter Tannehill, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of William Marks, Esq., Executor of the estate of Samuel Scott, late of Robinson township, deceased,

The Administration account of Isaac Walker, surviving Administrator of the estate of John Walker, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Mary McQuade, Administratrix of the estate of Hugh M'Quade, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Moore and Edward Moore, Executors of the estate of James Moore, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Charles H. Kay, Administrator of the estate of Robert Wilson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of John D. McCord and S. D. Herron, Administrators of the estate of Thomas M. Geddis, deceased

The Administration account of T. J. Bigham, Esq., Administrator *cum testamento anexo* of the estate of Bridget Phair, deceased.

The Administration account of John May, Administrator *cum testamento anexo* of the estate of Benedict Mitchell, deceased.

The Administration account of James Means, Executor of the estate of Jane M. Larimer, deceased.

The Administration account of Dorothy Reiter and George Reiter, Administrators of the estate of George Reiter, Sr., late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert McCracken, Administrator of the estate of John Nicholson, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Charles Bryson and Thomas McConnel, Administrators of the estate of Joseph Sterrett, late of Deer township, deceased.

The Administration account of William Cook and Margaret Smith, Administrators of the estate of Jessee Smith, late of Versailes township, deceased.

The Administration account of James Morrison, Administrator of the estate of James Lowrie, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Stewart, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Mansfield, deceased.

The Administration account of Rebecca Stackhouse and Michael Stackhouse, Administrators of the estate of Mark Stackhouse, deceased.

The Administration account of James Snodgrass and Ebenezer Boyles, Executors of the estate of Isaac Musser, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Richard Angell, Administrator of the estate of Teddy Blair, late of Deer township, deceased.

The Administration account of William Marks and John DeDowell, Administrators of the estate of William Herdman, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Ephraim Estep, Administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of John Scott, late of Lawrenceville, deceased.

GUARDIAN ACCOUNTS.

The Guardian account of N. Patterson, guardian of the minor heirs of Thomas Long, deceased.

The Guardian account of Alexander Ligget, guardian of the estate of Isabella Taylor, a minor.

The Guardian account of Rachel Montgomery, guardian of the estate of Sarah Montgomery, a minor child of William Montgomery, Jr., deceased.

A supplementary and final Guardian account of John M'Combs, guardian of the estate of the minor heirs or John Ferree, deceased.

D. GILLELAND, Register.

Sept. 25.—d2t&w1t.

TO CARPENTERS,

And persons Building, Repairing Dwellings, &c., &c.

H. HAMMOND'S Patent Upper and improved Lower Window-sash Springs, which have been recommended as a very superior article by many of the best carpenters in the country, amongst whom are T. Scott, J. Vogdes, A. Floyd, McClellan, J. Wilson, Pattersons, F Graham, Steritt, Kerr, Kunigham, Miller, and many others in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, also many of the best carpenters in Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., &c., and took a premium at the exhibtion of the "American Institute." New York, October 1838.

For sale at the Hardware stores of Messrs. Logan & Kennedy, Darlington & Peebles, S. P. Darlington, Whetwore & Wolff, Pittsburgh; Cadwell & Sheppard, Erie; Patterson, Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y., &c., &c., also at the Hardware Commission Houses of Stickney & Noyes, Baltimore; Carr & Keim, Livingston & Lyman, Philadelphia; E. Field & Co., N. Y.

These springs are labelled, warranted, and have with them necessary directions for putting in properly, and can be suited to all kinds of windows, for letting upper sash down. July 24.—d1w&w3m.

NOTICE.—Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of the Borough of Lawrenceville, dec'd. Creditors and all persons interested will take notice, that letters of administration on the Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co., Pa., who died intestate, have been duly granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber; and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said administrator without delay, at his residence in Lawrenceville.

STEPHEN H. SARBER.
Administrator of Joseph Welsh, dec'd, place of residence of Administrator, Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co. Pa. Aug. 30, 1841.—w6t.

A VEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when pro, erly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal Root, of all disease, viz: Impurity or Imperfect circulation of the Blood.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment, over One Hundred Thousand persons, who were given over as incurable, by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

For testimonials and cases of cure, apply at Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Office, No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and 5th st., the only place in Pittsburgh, where the genuine Brandreth Pills CAN be obtained.

CAUTION.—Dr. BRANDRETH Never appoints Druggists and Pedlars as his Agents therefore, if you wish to obtain the genuine vegetable universal Pills, never puchase at Drug Stores or of Pedlars—all the duly and only appointed agents who sell the True Brandreth's Pills, have an engraved certificate of agency, dated the twelve months next preceeding, and have entered into bonds of $500 to sell only such pills as they receive from Dr. B., or his traveling agents, who invariably has a power of attorney, proved before the clerk of the county of New-York.

Observe!—When you purchase pills, ask to see the certificate of agency: all who sell the *GENUINE PILLS HAVE ONE*, signed Dr. B. Brandreth, in his own hand writing.

Remember, the certificate is not letter press lithographed, or written—it is engraved. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions.

The following are the only authorized agents for the sale of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, in Allegheny County, Pa. ☞Principal office, No 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny—Mr. John Glass.
East Liberty—Mr. Daniel Negly.
Wilkinsburgh—Edward Thompson.
Noblestown—John Johnson.
Stewarts Town—Chessman & Spaulding.
Clinton—Alexander Asdale.
Pleasant Hill—Presly Irwin.
Plum Township—David R. Coon.
M'Keesport—H. Rowland.
Fairview—George Power.
Birmingham—Peter Hoxworth
Elizabeth Town—C. F. Diehl..
Tarentum—Robert Smith Porter.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1841.—d&wly.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,
PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sat in glazed, Velvet, and Plain

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,

Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers. Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms

Having the Agency of the

CLINTON PAPER MILL

AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

they have at all times on hand a supply of

WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER

which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.

April 1, 1841.—w6m.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Alderman. Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny. March 16.—d3t&wtf.

AGENCY.—The subscriber, having appointed Messrs J. & J. W. Woodwell, of Pittsburgh Pa., as his Agents, for the sale of ITALIAN and EGYPTIAN MARBLE SLABS, for Cabinet Furniture, takes this method of informing Cabinet Makers and the public in general, that Messrs Woodwell will keep a constant supply of Slabs of any pattern or size of superior finish and quality, direct from his establishment in Philadelphia, which will be at prices that will no doubt give satisfaction to purchasers. M. BOUVIER.

Just received and for sale, 20,000 feet Mahogany Veneers. Also, a single lot of Plank and Boards

Aug 6—w3m. J. & J. W. WOODWELL.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh